SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,421—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	8
22	12		22	12
25	13	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25	13
28	15		28	15
31	16	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31	16
38	20		38	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th Sept.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	650)	1300	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPAS	2984	500	S. Barbo	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., n the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 26th September and 10th October.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	on or about 9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

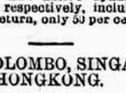
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	4th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J Harris	25th ,,
HISPANIA	3310	480	G. C. Boothby	30th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)
Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21th August, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	24th Sept.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	13th ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA" 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA" 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 30th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,780 tons, on or about 27th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th September, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
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CANES.	BALLS.	CANES.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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DIETETIC PREPARATIONS—

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1lb. each		1	12
,, Speed's East Indian	,,	0	13
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2lbs	,,	0	10
,, Robinson's Patent, prepared, 1lb. tins	,,	0	10
BAKING POWDER. Borwick's 1s. bottles	,,	0	13
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF,	2 oz. tin.	1	4
,, ,, ,,	4 ,,	2	4
,, ,, MUTTON 2 oz. tin, 1-8 ; 4 oz. tin		2	8
,, ,, CHICKEN 2 oz.tin, 1-12 ; 4 ,,		3	4
,, CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1	8
,, MUTTON BROTH	,,	2	4
,, CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3	8
COCOA, EPPS'	per 1 lb. tin	1	0
,, Treacher's Soluble Dietetic	1 ,,	0	15
,, Van Houten's	½ ,,	1	9
COCOATINA, Schweitzer's	tin 0-12 &	1	8
COCOA NIBS	1lb. tin	1	8
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1lb. tin		0	10
,, ,, Kingsford Oswego, per packet		0	8
GELATINE, Nelson's Patent, in 1 & 2 oz. pkts. per doz.		0	5
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER, per oz.		0	6
,, Blanc Mange Powder ,, box		0	6
,, Custard Powder ,, ,,		0	6
,, Ginger Beer Powder ,, ,,		0	6
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT, prepared per tin		0	10
GROUND RICE, 1lb. tin	,,	0	10
HARD'S FOOD, in packets	per pkt	0	12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut, per oz. pkt		0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savory and Moore's	per tin	0	10
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT	2 oz. jar	1	2
,, ,,	4 ,,	2	0
MACCARONI, 2lb. tin	per tin	1	8
MILK CONDENSED (Milkmaid Brand)	,,	0	7
,, ,, Nestle's	,,	0	7
UNSWEETENED MILK	,,	0	8
MELLING'S FOOD, for Infants & Invalids per bottle 0-15 ; per doz		10	4
,, ,, ,, and Invalid's per bottle 1-10 ; per doz		17	8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	per tin	1	2
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of	2lb.	0	10
PEA FLOUR, 1 lb. tin	per tin	0	9
PEARL BARLEY, 2 lb. tin	,,	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, Biscuits and Food	,,	2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	,,	2	4
,, RUSKS	,,	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2lb. tins or bottles	,,	0	9
SPLIT PEAS, 4 lb. tins	,,	0	14
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2lb. tins	each	0	11
VERMICELLI, finest white, Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins	,,	1	8
YEAST POWDER, Yeatman's	,,	0	10
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE	per bot	3	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

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WE can highly recommend the Brands of Beers we keep in stock. Messrs. Burke's bottlings of Allsopp's and Bass's Ales and of Guinness's Stout are well suited for this climate, and give great satisfaction.

	Per dozen bots. Rs. as.	½ bots. Rs. as.
ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE.—This fine and delicious Ale, bottled by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, is one of the highest purity, most agreeable, and retaining all the delicate aroma of the Hop	6 6	4 6
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BASS'S LIGHT BITTER.—Bottled by Messrs. E. and J. Burke.—Fine sparkling and far superior to any of the Continental Ales	6 6	4 6
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A BOON TO MEN

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The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very onsiderable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

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WINE MERCHANTS.
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THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE, AND WHOLESOME.
Rs. 24 Per Dozen Cash.

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CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

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THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

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SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	½ dozen	Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,, 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,, 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,, 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,, 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,, 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,, 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,, 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,, 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,, 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,, 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,, 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,, 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,, 42

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

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All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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POONA Opposite Napier Hotel.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.
Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

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THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

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JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled an Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speed sales and make room for fresh goods.

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CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a
HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8 0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4 0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0 0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14 0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9 6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. Tee Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on the station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the Colaba Cotton Green, during the ensuing fair Season.

Particulars regarding Rent, &c., can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 24th September, 1888.

APPLICANTS for the POST of MEDICAL OFFICER to H.E the NAWAB SIR KHOORSHID JAH are informed that the services of a Medical gentleman have been secured, and that the vacancy advertised for no longer exists.

JAMES D. COSTA,
Private Secretary to H. E. Nawab Sir Khoorshid Jah, K. C. I. E.

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, the timing of trains on this Railway will be as under :—

UP PASSENGER.	Timing. H. M.	DOWN PASSENGER	Timing. H. M.
Morvi .....Departure	5 ..	Wadhwan..Departure	15 20
Vankaner ..Departure	6 45	Dolia .....Departure	17 48
Dolia ....Departure	9 24	Vankaner ..Departure	20 32
Wadhwan ....Arrival	11 47	Morvi .....Arrival	22 7

By order,
H. T. HARRIS,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Office, Wadhwan Camp, 23rd September, 1888.

NOW READY.

DIARIES !

D ARIES ! !

1889—LETTS' DIARIES—1889.

LETTS' DIARIES

FOR

1889.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay, Mr. J. M. SHIELDS will take charge of this agency.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O., S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st September, 1888.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or Six shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 24th instant to the Proprietors, registered in the Books of the Bank on 14th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager

Bombay, 22nd September, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

TENDERS are invited for the SALE of 4 BOILERS 2 ' 6" by 6' 6" diameter, made by W. and J. Galloway and Sons in the year 1875, and now working under Government certificate at 75 lbs. per square inch. Also separate tender for one Boiler of the same make, but made in the year 1883.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, COORLA MILLS.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th September, 1888.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION, COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1888, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING held on the 15th instant. "That the Article 132 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words two or more auditors and substituting in that place 'one or more auditors.'"

By order,
ખટાઉ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
i.e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and of the NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 27th day of September, 1888, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. PESTONJEE ARDESIR HORMARJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 11th day of October, 1888, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the chambers of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 11th day of September, 1888.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large.....	1 6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1 4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2 0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2 8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2 8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream.....	4 4	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure.....	4 4	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4 0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5 4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8 8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ ...	3 3	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2 0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2 4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2 0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2 7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2 4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3 0	„

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1823	£388,136
„ 1886	£955 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have EXTRA premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, unfortunately, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the whole of the Defendant Freeman's was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber-tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 35,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT A COUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,00 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens : General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

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Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which so often as rubbed off, form again in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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ALTERATIVE PILLS,

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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivaled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion innovating the whole constitution. To young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious, are instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners ; without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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A PURELY VEGET

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, 4 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, 2nd Gloster Regt, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Sutlej (s), from London; and Dragoman (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; and John Davie (ship), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lombardy (s), for China; Lawada (s), Calcutta; and Loodiana (s), Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE PRINCE.—Mian Baldew Singh, son of Raja Moti Singh, of Poonah, arrived here on Saturday last, and has taken up his residence in Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

LOST.—Cursondass Jeewan, living in Falkland Road, reported to the police the loss of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 150, while playing about in the compound of his house on Sunday last.—Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee, living at Khetwady, reported to the police the loss of a earring set with six diamonds, an emerald, and a pearl drop, valued at Rs. 800, about a week ago.

REPORTED THEFT.—Shaik Adum Abdool Nubbee, a farrier, living in Frere Road, reported to the police, on Saturday last, the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 442-8, from a box in his room.

FALL OF A BALCONY.—The balcony on the first floor of a two-storeyed house, situated in New Hanooman Lane, fell in on Sunday; fortunately, no persons were injured. The house belongs to Cursetjee Pallonjee Paowalla.

POLO.—The game to-day will be :—Stripes—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Prevost, Dixon, Venables, and Lawrence *vs* White :—Capt. Capel-Cure (Capt.), Messrs. Graham, Collingwood, Cobbold, and Wesche. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 2nd Glocester Regiment will play the following progamme of music at the Yacht Club, at 5-30 this evening :—

Lancers	Indiana	Liddell.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Waltz	Die Batschafter	Klein.
Selection	Alzira	Verdi.
Waltz	Rhoda	Bucalossi.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Polka	Bombay Carlton	Hewett.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Sonapore Hindoo burning-ground, touching the death of Vittul Narayen, aged 21 years. Deceased was part proprietor of the Jaghirdar Press. On the night of the 18th instant, while going down the staircase on the second storey of a house at Candawady, his foot slipped and he fell down the staircase, severely injuring his left shin. The wound was dressed by Dr. Gopal Sewram. On Friday night deceased complained of stiffness of the neck, but took no notice of it. On the following morning lock-jaw set in. Dr. Deshmukh was sent for, and he treated him. Spasms ensued and death supervened on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Cammal Amir and three others, Hindoos, before Mr. Hamilton with attempting to rob a townsman, on Sunday. The man was returning home after collecting a few outstandings, when he was stopped by the prisoners at a liquorshop. They demanded liquor from him or money to purchase some, and as he refused they assaulted him. Cammal struck him, and called on the others to follow his example. The townsman raised an alarm, and on a passer-by going to his assistance, the prisoners assaulted him. A policeman, however, appearing on the scene the prisoners ran away, but one of them was apprehended. In the same street, a little further down, the men attacked another townsman, but they were all arrested. Mr. Butterfield explained that the accused formed quite a gang in the native town, and most of them were old offenders. Mr. Hamilton sentenced Cammal to three months' and the rest to fourteen days' hard labour.

THEFTS.—Jeewa Lowjee, a Hindoo lad, aged about 16 years, was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver chain, valued at Rs. 10, from a child, at Girgaum. Accused was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.—Draka Heera, a labourer, was yesterday charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a wooden beam, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Hajee Abdool Hajee Oomer, a merchant, from his warree at Parel. Accused pleading guilty, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Narayen Sooderamand, a Hindoo clerk, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing two bottles of pickle, worth 14 annas. Mr. D'Souza defended. The prisoner, it appeared, was a frequent visitor at Bennett's auction rooms. Some time ago several claret glasses were stolen, and the accused was suspected. A watch was kept, and on Saturday the man was seen deliberately stealing the bottles of pickle which he hid about his person. He was arrested and given in charge to the police. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 20.

SCENE IN A MOFUSSIL COURT.—During the hearing of a case of alleged theft at Poona on Saturday, a witness was cross-examined by Mr. Mehta with regard to the finding of the articles in the house of the accused, when Mr. Kashinath Nathu (for the prosecution) objected to one of Mr. P. M. Mehta's (counsel for the defence) questions, and was requested by the learned counsel not to interrupt. The Magistrate, Mr. Joglekar, told Mr. P. M. Mehta that Mr. Kashinath Nathu was quite within his right in making an objection, and that he (Mr. Mehta) might go on with his cross-examination after the objection had been settled. Mr. Mehta declined to allow the objection to be recorded, and a lively scene then ensued. The Magistrate: Sit down, Mr. Mehta, and let Mr. Nanu speak. Mr. Mehta: I respect the Court, but the Court does not show me any consideration when it tells me to "sit down." I decline to appear any further in this case before this Court. He then gathered up his books and left the Court. Three witnesses were afterwards examined by the Magistrate, and the case was adjourned till Monday.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A PARTITION SUIT AMONG ARAB MERCHANTS.

AHMED BIN SHAIK ESSA KHULIFFA AND OTHERS *vs.* SHAIK ESSA BIN KHULIFFA AND OTHERS.

This matter was disposed of by their lordships on Saturday evening. It was an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Bayley, on the 7th April last, dismissing a rule *nisi* granted at the instance of the plaintiffs and appellants, whereby the first defendant and respondent were sought to be restrained from in any way disposing of or dealing with the immoveable properties in dispute in this suit, and from receiving the income, rents, and profits thereof, &c. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants, and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants and respondents. Their lordships dismissed the appeal, and upheld the order made by Mr. Justice Bayley, except as to costs. The order as regards the costs was varied by directing the appellant to pay the first respondent's costs of and incidental to the rule including the first day of hearing, &c. The second and third respondents were ordered to pay their own costs of the rule and of the appeal. The remaining costs and the costs of the appeal were reserved.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson, at 8 p.m. Everybody cordially invited.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DEATH OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, whose death is announced by Reuter, was born in 1811. He served with distinction in Algeria and in the Crimean War, and held the Supreme Command in the Mexican expedition. During the earlier stages of the war between France and Germany Marshal Bazaine acted a most conspicuous part. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired to the fortress of Metz, which was immediately invested by the German forces under Prince Frederick Charles. After a siege of seven weeks the place capitulated, on which memorable occasion three marshals, 50 generals, over 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men, laid down their arms. Marshal Bazaine left Metz on the day of the capitulation on account of his unpopularity and the insecurity of his life. After staying in England for some months, he was, in August, 1871, summoned to Versailles by the Military Commission of the National Assembly. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the capitulations made during the war brought serious charges against Marshal Bazaine. In consequence of their report, he was handed over to a Council of War organized by a special law, and was imprisoned at Versailles during the preliminary examination in May, 1872. He was afterwards tried at the Grand Trianon of Versailles by a court-martial of general officers, presided over by General the Duc d'Aumale. The trial commenced on Oct. 6, and ended on Dec. 10, 1873. On the charge of political bad faith the court returned no direct verdict; but on the issue whether the Marshal had done all that was required by duty and honour, he was, by a unanimous vote, found guilty. The court condemned the prisoner to degradation and to death, but at the same time recommended him to mercy. Two days afterwards, President MacMahon commuted the punishment of death to confinement for twenty years in a fortress, and remitted the ceremony which, according to law, accompanies the sentence of degradation. He was, however, deprived of all his dignities, dismissed from the army, and sent to undergo his sentence at the Ile Sainte Marguerite, a small island just off Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast. Here Bazaine lived for nine months, enjoying a good deal of freedom, and constantly in the society of his wife and children and of his old aide-de-camp, Colonel Villette. On the plea that the health of the children was affected, Madame Bazaine left the island and sought an interview with Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, in the hope that he might be induced to allow her husband to pass the rest of his days an exile but not a prisoner. But the President declined to interfere; and it is believed that the coldness of his refusal induced Bazaine to try the chance of flight. On Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, he passed the evening in conversation with Colonel Villette, and on the following morning a rope was hanging down from the parapet of the fortress, and the prisoner was gone. It afterwards appeared that Madame Bazaine and her cousin had been waiting for him in a boat at the base of the rock. They took him on board a ship which was lying near, and he succeeded in escaping to Italy. He afterwards proceeded to Cologne (Aug. 14), spent a short time in England, and ultimately took up his residence in Madrid, where he arrived Nov. 17, 1874.

DEATH OF MR. HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SETNA.

ONE of the patriarchs of the Parsee community of Bombay, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, died on Sunday night last, at his residence in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. From the year 1855 down to the time of his death, Mr. Heerjeebhoy was a trustee of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet. From the establishment of the Parsee Girls' School Association in 1858, he was a member of the managing committee of the schools, and had, owing to failing health, to decline acceptance of the office of a trustee of the schools, which was offered him. In 1854, he was appointed an auditor of the accounts of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and two years later was appointed a member of the committee of the institution in place of the late Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia. Mr. Heerjeebhoy was also a member of the committee as well as the sub-committee appointed for getting the laws of divorce and inheritance enacted for the Parsees by the Legislative Council of India; and was in 1859 appointed vice-president of the committee in the place of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney. Mr. Heerjeebhoy was an orthodox Zoroastrian of the true ancient type; and although for many years past he seldom took a part in public movements, he was always recognised and respected as a leader of the Parsee community. In respect to his memory the schools of the Parsee Benevolent Institution and the Parsee Girls' School Association were closed yesterday.

CRICKET.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT *VS.* INDIAN MARINE.

THIS match was played on the Co-operage ground, on Saturday afternoon. It was to have been the deciding match of the rubber, but unfortunately ended in a draw through want of time, the Ordnance, who went in at 2-30 p.m., not being disposed of till 5 p.m. Penstone had to retire through lack of wind, and Jervois through lack of time. Score :—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Penstone, ret	42
Tyler, b St John	23
Capt Jervois, R A, ret	103
Pincent, b Taylor	0
Cruikshank, run out	17
Arnold, c and b Pickard	6
Edulji, b Beaumont	2
Plumley, c Shawell, b Beaumont	3
Kennedy, b Pickard	0
Evans, b Pickard	10
Copus, not out	3
Extras	10
Total	219.

INDIAN MARINE.

Pickard, c Penstone, b Cruikshank	13
Lamb, b Pincent	14
Mathews, b Pincent	4
Grimston, not out	9
Taylor, b Jervois	8
Beaumont, not out	7
St John, Shawell, White, Chinoi, Fuller } to bat	
Byes	1
Total (for 4 wickets)	56.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Marine Street, Mr. E. Freyvogel, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June last. The result has not, they regret to say, been as favourable as it was hoped at the beginning of the season that it would be, the crops having turned out much smaller than anticipated, owing to the unseasonable rains in January last. A considerable quantity of cotton, moreover, which formerly came to Omrawuttee and Dhoolia for pressing, is now diverted to other neighbouring markets, while at the same time from Bhownuggur the export in half and three-quarter pressed bales has increased. As you are aware the directors have, under these circumstances, thought it advisable to establish one or two new branches, and they have, in accordance with a resolution, to that effect, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on the 8th September last, for the present erected another factory at Julgaum, which, though opened only in February, has yet done a very fair amount of pressing and which, the directors trust, wil prove a valuable addition to the company's branches, Julgaum being a growing cotton market. The following are the total pressings :—Amraoti—4,615 bales against 12,195 bales in 1886-87; Bhownuggur—9,722 bales against 10,224 bales in 1886-87; Dhulia—7,754 bales against 21,691 bales in 1886-87; and Julgaum—13,454 bales—total 35,545 bales against 44,110 bales, showing a decrease of 8,565 bales on last year's turn over. The Tuticorin combination has yielded Rs. 21,656-7-8 gross. The nett profits derived amount to Rs. 37,074-1-4, which the directors propose to divide as follows :—Dividend, Rs. 50 per share free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 22,500; depreciation account, Rs. 14,000; balance to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 574-1-4—total Rs. 37,074-1-4. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The chairman, after reading the notice convening the meeting, enquired if any shareholder wished to ask for explanations with regard to any of the matters mentioned in the report.

No shareholder had any questions to put.

The chairman then said: Before proceeding to our other business, I wish to say a few words with regard to that paragraph about our company which appeared in a local newspaper the other day above the signature of "A Shareholder." Now, if before rushing into print, he had taken the trouble to refer to previous years' accounts or to inspect the books at the company's office, which were open for inspection to shareholders from the 17th to the 24th inst., he would have found that reductions in establishment charges have been and are being continually made as far as practicable. Moreover, it stands to reason that, in a year with an admittedly short crop at the places in question, and consequently short pressings and short earnings, the charges, though reduced, must still appear disproportionately high.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, were approved and passed. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable to registered shareholders on and after the 1st October. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, retiring by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Tooljaram Nawalram was elected an auditor for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 150. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI S. & W. COMPANY.

THE fifth general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. N. Khote in the chair.

The following report was submitted :—

The statement of profit and loss shows that the earnings of the company during the year amount to Rs. 1,68,401-7-1, which, including the sum of Rs. 1,727-4-7, brought forward from the account of the previous year, makes a total of Rs. 1,70,128-11-8. After deducting from this the sum of Rs. 46,920, which was paid as ad-interim dividend on 782 shares, at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, for the first half-year ended the 31st December last, there remains an available balance of Rs. 1,23,208-11-8. From this sum your directors have transferred to deterioration account Rs. 54,000 and to reserve fund account Rs. 14,000. Your directors recommend that Rs. 3,000 be distributed as bonus to the Company's employes and mill hands at the discretion of the agents. After these deductions there remains a balance of Rs. 52,208-11-8; from which your directors recommend to pay a dividend for the latter half-year ended the 30th June last, of Rs. 60 per share, absorbing Rs. 46,920, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 5,288-11-8 to next year's account. The mill having had some additional engine power, your directors thought it advisable during the past year to add 5,840 mule spindles and 9 carding engines to the mill plant, and to build a small shed for these additional cards. The building hitherto used for the storage of cotton being far away and consequently found inconvenient, your directors also erected a new cotton godown near the mixing room. The company's building, machinery, stock of cotton and yarn, and stores at the mill, are insured against fire for Rs. 11,03,000.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend, and appointing office-bearers. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LD.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered offices, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Jonn Y. Lang in the chair.

The report submitted by the directors stated :—The regular working of the mill commenced in August, 1887; the accounts presented, therefore, virtually represented the first eleven months' work. Owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop of 1887 in the Punjab and North-West Provinces the mill had to contend with great scarcity of wheat and with almost famine prices until within the last month of the period embraced by the accounts. Much local prejudice at first existed among the natives against the flour, these after a few months' working were dissipated, and the demand for the flour was now largely increasing, and had overtaken the production of the mill. The steady monthly increase in sales was considered satisfactory, and with the apparently abundant wheat crop of 1888 the directors look forward with confidence to the result of next year's working. Sales were in August, 1887, 10,462 Bengal maunds; September, 7,441; October, 13,210; November, 13,036; December, 15,166; January, 1888, 13,282; February, 12,275; March, 10,732; April, 21,387; May, 23,237; June, 18,990. It was only in the last three months that wheat began to be more plentiful. The sale of the higher grades of flour was steadily increasing, and the opposition from hand grinding and water mills was rapidly disappearing. Government Commissariat contracts for several stations have recently been secured, and the company was at present in negotiation with Government for the acquisition of all the contracts for the supply of all Commissariat wants throughout the North-West Provinces, Bengal, and some stations of the Punjab. Government appear desirous to abandon the working of their own mills, and to entrust these large contracts to private enterprise. The profit and loss account showed a balance of Rs. 26,718-2-3, and it was proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and to carry forward Rs. 753-2-3. The mill was insured for Rs. 2,54,000.

The report having been adopted, Mr. Lang was re-elected a director, while Messrs. C. L. Weber and Baloobhoy Calanbhoy were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

THE BHOWNUGGER CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

MR. VIJBHUKHANDS ATMARAM presided at the fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bhownugger City Press and Manufacturing Company, Ld., held at the offices, Dean Lane, Fort, on Saturday.

The directors presented the following report :—

Your directors beg to lay before you the annual report of the company, with the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1888, showing a net profit of Rs. 11,297-0-6, including the sum of Rs. 1,068-0-7, brought forward from last year. The number of bales pressed by the company during the year under report is 14,504 against 20,376 last year. Out of the amount standing to credit of profit and loss account, your directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, or at 8 per cent.; this will absorb a sum of Rs. 11,000, leaving the balance of Rs. 297-0-6 to be carried to next year's account. The directors deeply regret the untimely and sudden death of Mr. Venishunker Luxmishunker, as by his death the company has been deprived of his valuable services as the managing member of the agents' firm. Your building has been insured to the extent of Rs. 40,000.

The report having been passed, Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmarm was re-elected a director and Mr. Balkrishna Gangadas was deputed to audit the books of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 75 per annum. At the close of the above, an extraordinary general meeting was held, at which article 104 of the articles of association was amended.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

HINDOOSTAN S. & W. MILLS COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of this company was held yesterday. Mr. D. Thackersey Mooljee was in the chair. The following report was submitted :—

During the year the yarn market exhibited a brisk demand in consequence of China entering into the market as large buyers, but the piece-goods market did not show the same activity, and the result was not such as was anticipated by the directors last year. The mill is at present working satisfactorily, and as compared with the year under review it is making fairly increased profits. In April last was paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share, which absorbed Rs. 42,000. It is purposed to divide for the second half year ending 30th June, 1888, at Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share, which will amount to Rs. 48,000. To additions and improvements to the S. & W. machinery account in reduction of cost, Rs. 26,000. To carry to next year's account Rs. 1,885-8-1; total Rs. 1,17,885-8-1. Your company's property is insured for the sum of Rs. 10,95,000 and cotton, yarn, cloth and stores for Rs. 5,25,000, aggregating Rs. 16,20,000. The directors take this opportunity of recording with regret the death of one of their colleagues, Mr. Ruttonsey Khimjee, which took place last year. His connection with the mill dated from its foundation. He discharged his functions with ability.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and appointing the office-bearers of the company. A vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Fort. Mr. E. Schoen, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1888, was submitted to the meeting :—

The past season's business shows a considerable falling off compared with the previous year, the total number of bales pressed at all your factories being only 84,601 against 122,377 bales in 1886-87. The decrease is a serious one, but at most of the places where your company has presses, the cotton crops proved very disappointing, which could not fail to adversely affect the company's operations. The company's income was further reduced owing to a reduction of the pressing rate at Julgaum. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's nett earnings, after providing Rs. 1,330-15-11 for income-tax, amount to Rs. 49,779-3-2. From this amount your directors recommend that Rs. 43,750 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 35 per share, free of income-tax, equal to 7 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company, and that the sum of Rs. 5,000 be transferred to depreciation fund account, and the balance of Rs. 1,029-3-2 be carried forward to next year's account. The boilers at Julgaum and at Tuticorin were found to be defective, and have been replaced by new ones at a cost of Rs. 9,584-14-6. This amount has been written off from the sum set aside a few years ago to meet such contingencies.

Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously; adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 35 per share; re-electing Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas as a director; re-appointing Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 200 each; and that the chairman and every other director present at each meeting of the Board shall be entitled to receive Rs. 30 for his attendance thereat.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Fort. Mr. E. Schoen, the chairman of the Company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1888, was submitted to the meeting :—

Owing to short cotton crops during the past season the presses were not so fully employed as during the previous year, the out-turn at all your factories this year being only 60,372 bales against 74,675 bales in 1886-87. The secretaries and treasurers have given your presses all the business they could, but the smallness of the crops could not fail to cause a decrease in the number of bales pressed. The profit on cotton account is not proportionately so good as last season, but this to a great extent is accounted for by the relatively high prices ruling in the up-country cotton markets, and the keen competition to secure cotton for pressing purposes. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the balance at credit of this account is Rs. 15,863-13-8. As this would hardly admit of a dividend being paid, your directors propose to carry forward the amount to next year's account. You are doubtless aware that the cotton grown around Ahmednuggur is now mostly brought to Bombay half-pressed, and the Ahmednuggur factory has consequently been getting less work year by year, and has been unproductive for some time past. Your directors have therefore decided upon a move, and are on the look out for a suitable spot.

Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously, adopting the above report; re-electing Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy as a director, and appointing Messrs. Manockshaw Byramjee Master and Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 200 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

69-87—Winter, B and B—Gopalrao Luximon *vs.* The Hon'ble The Advocate General and another—Hore, C and B

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

505-87—D S Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari *vs* Rukhmabai and others—Wadia and G, and in person—Part heard.

30-87 Jefferson, B and D—Sakharam Gangaram Udar *vs* Tulsibai and others—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another *vs* Thackersay Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor *vs* Mannoo Enna Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another *vs* Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji, B. B.

4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another *vs* Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D

323-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another *vs* Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.

135-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shapurji Hormusji *vs* F Ahrle—Winter, B and B.

324-87—Mulji B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another *vs* Khetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas *vs* Khoja Goolamhoosein Vazir—Wadia and G.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dastoor *vs* Meherabi—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S, F and F—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt, CSI, *vs* Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh,—Macfarlane, E and H.

95-88—A. F. Turner—Yesseebai *vs* Paroobai and another—Venayekrao, H.

470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderjee, and others *vs* Bai Jamnabai.—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cases.

180-87—Mansuklal and D—Shantaram Narayen and others *vs* Mussa Haji Soomar—Payne, G and S.

346-88—Little, S. F. and N—Motiram Bhagoobhai and another *vs* A T Crawford.

359-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Jewanji Jamasji Mistry *vs* Berah Allibhoy Esmailji and another.

361-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Sulliman Abdool Waheb *vs* J Anderson—Tobin and R.

364-88—Little S F and N—Bapty Brothers, Ld., *vs* Shapoorji Rustomji Arutunwalla and another. New Long Causes.

164-88—Bomanji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soorti *vs* Bomonji Edulji Soonawala—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

184-88—Wadia and G—Thucker Goverdhundas Pitamber *vs* Thomas Rogers—Winter, B and B.

191-88—Crawford and B—Ravji Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkerset *vs* Luxmibai and another—Craigie, L and O.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashew Bapoo Shenday *vs* Thucker Juwa Visram—Mansuklal and D.

193-88—T A Bland—Beramji Bomanji *vs* Ballaji Juggonath Kotari—Tyabji and D.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd Sept., as compared with the statement of the 15th Sept., 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 15. Rs.	Sept. 22. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	98,32,193	95,76,547
do. do. at Branches	21,41,726	30,47,059
Other Deposits	2,51,27,292	2,66,94,415
Post Bills	12,0 0	11,157
Cash Credits undrawn	6,05,402	6,73,202
Rs.	5,06,29,313	5,26,48,390
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	58,08,693	57,79,714
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	25,10,631	25,28,570
Loans on Security of do	1,11,39,147	1,24,39,498
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,735	2,235
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,54,67 905	1,63,65,678
Stamps, &c.	23,737	32,572
Dead Stock Rs. 6, 3,267		
Amt, applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,16,847	3,18,267
Bullion	547	547
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9 99 236	4,08,185
Cash and Currency Notes	1,43,57,781	1,47,77 724
	5,06,29,312	5,26,48,390

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FIRE INSURANCE IN BOMBAY.

THE following are extracts from the report of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, for the year ending 30th June 1888, to be submitted at the annual meeting to-day.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

This subject engaged the attention of last year's Committee, and was referred to at the close of the Association's last Report; but as the matter was under the consideration of the London Committee, further advices from home were awaited.

These came to hand under date the 19th August 1887 in the shape of a circular addressed to the Agents of Tariff Companies, and a form of queries which was to be filled up and submitted to the London Sub-Committee before any allowance on account of the use of Automatic Sprinklers could be sanctioned.

Towards the end of September 1887, the attention of your Committee was called by a member of the Association to a notice which had been issued to the representatives of Mills in this city by the Agent for the sale of an Automatic Sprinkler, in which it was stated that a reduction of 20 per cent. from the Tariff rates would be made by the Tariff Companies in the case of Cotton Mills and other Factories where Automatic Sprinklers were used. As such a statement was likely to greatly mislead those concerned, a printed circular was at once sent to the Agents of Mills in Bombay and in the Mofussil, and to the Millowners' Association, pointing out how the matter really stood, and handing them printed copies of the London Committee's circular and form of queries.

Meanwhile a contract for the installation of over 2,000 Grinnell' Automatic Sprinklers in the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company's Mills at Nagpore has been given out to the Agent for that Sprinkler in Bombay, the London Committee (Foreign) of Fire Offices having intimated by circular, under date the 4th January last, that a rebate of 20 per cent. off the Tariff rates had been sanctioned in this case, subject to the installation being carried out in accordance with the terms of the report submitted to them along with the application for a reduction of premium. A Mill in Bombay has also applied for a reduction of premium on the adoption of Automatic Sprinklers.

STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS GOODS IN PORT TRUST GODOWNS.

In connection with this subject some further correspondence has taken place with the Port Trust officials during the past year with special reference to the storage of paint in Port Trust non-hazardous godowns. The Port Trust Traffic Manager stated that paint mixed with a small quantity of oil, enough to give the usual consistence of dough, is considered in the trade as "dry," and asked if such could be considered as dry paint by the Insurance Offices and be admitted into non-hazardous godowns. Your Committee, after carefully considering the matter, resolved—"That this Association deems all paint not in a perfectly dry state, i.e., containing an admixture of oil, etc., as hazardous for purposes of Fire Insurance and inadmissible in godowns warranted to contain only non hazardous goods. And the Traffic Manager Port Trust was informed accordingly. Your committee felt, when passing this resolution, that the Fire Insurance Offices cannot be too careful in guarding against the admission into non-hazardous godowns of any articles which might appear doubtful, and the admission of which might lead the way to the introduction of others of a still more objectionable character.

BASIS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

The question of the basis for the settlement of losses by fire having come again before your Committee in connection with this Association's letter to the Bombay Millowners' Association, under date the 3rd November 1886, in which "the day preceding that on which the fire occurred," was put forward as the basis of settlement, the committee, in view of representations made to them upon the subject, resolved to adopt as the basis of the settlement of fire losses, the exact wording of the resolution of the London Tariff Fire Offices, under date the 21st January 1887, *viz.*, "immediately anterior to the fire." This decision was communicated to the Millowners' Association on the 11th February, and was made known to the members of this Association by circular under the same date.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

Some correspondence with members of the Association on the subject of night work and the use of artifical light at Mills having taken place towards the close of last year, your Committee considered it desirable to put it on record that, in their opinion, when no prohibitive clause as to night work and (or) the use of artificial light is inserted in a policy, such work is permissible, and such light may be employed without extra charge.

But to secure uniformity of action in this matter amongst insurers, the Committee suggested that in every policy in connection with which the above question is likely to arise, either a prohibitory or a permissive clause be inserted. A circular to the above effect was put before the members of the Association, under date the 25th October 1887.

RATING OF PRESS HOUSES.

A difference of opinion having arisen between the Agents of Tariff Companies as to the rating of press houses in Bombay, some having been of opinion that since the suspension of the local tariff, press houses came under the East Indian tariff for presses, while others (embracing the majority) contended that the risk in question is subject to no tariff at present, the Chairman of the Committee addressed his head office on the subject. The office in reply admitted that the situation of press houses was somewhat ambiguous, as the tariff for Cotton Mills (East Indies) might be held to apply in view of the warding "if not subject to any local tariff," although in the opinion of the office it was not intended to do so. But the office considered the matter to be one which should be brought before the London Tariff Offices, and placed it on the agenda for the next meeting. This did not take place till the 4th May, when the following resolution, confirming the opinion of those who held that Bombay press houses are not now subject to any tariff, was passed :—"That in this, and other similar cases, where there is a general tariff which is expressly limited to risks which are not subject to any local or special tariff, the suspension of any local or special tariff does not, in the absence of any express resolution to the contrary, bring within the operation of the general tariff risks previously rated under such local or special tariff."

INCREASED PROTECTION FOR MILLS.

Towards the close of last year the Bombay Millowners' Association addressed your Committee on the subject of a communication, which the former had made to the Municipal Commissioner, asking for the establishment of Fire Engine Stations at Tardeo and Chinchpoogly and soliciting the support of your Committee to the application. The Millowner's Association pointed out that Mills are the property on which the heaviest Fire Insurance risks run, but the Municipality, while claiming a heavy contribution from the Companies give, from the position of their stations, the greatest measure of protection to uninsured property.

Your Committee, concurring entirely in the views of the Millowner's Association on this subject, were glad to give the latter their strong support; they accordingly addressed the Municipal Commissioner on the matter, under date the 15 November 1887, as per their letter under Appendix G.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner, in reply to an inquiry recently made by the secretary as to what steps had been taken towards providing increased protection against fire in the districts referred to, stated that the Gamdevi Fire Brigade station is almost complete, and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

[Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of two Work Sheds in the Compound of the New Elphinstone College and General Record Rooms, behind the New Secretariat Office, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the materials, of the abovementioned two work sheds.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 25, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Port Storekeeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the State Railway store-yard, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a large quantity of fish plates, brakegear, brass bars of door bolts, brackets, brass cables for ventilators, large iron chains, blue glass sheets for windows, carriage door handles, hinges, springs, steel for windows, brass staples, signal glasses, new carriage roof lamps, augurs, carpenters, tools, files, hammers, picks, powras, platelayers, cases of paints steel and iron rails, turn tables, roof and sheds of timber and tiles, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of the celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery consisting of assorted syrup, cod liver oil, hair oil, violet powder, sarsaparilla, glycerine, glycerin, transparent, card, rose and brown windsor soap, lavender water, Eau de Cologne, florida water, violet powder, essence of rose geranium, frangipani, jockey club, boquet, ylang, ylang, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Persian and brussels carpets, Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale

On TUESDAY, the 2nd October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, rich brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fish-bowl gold fish, very handsome table, hanging, and wall lamps, Buxorah fowls, a collection of choice plants, such as Poona roses, ferns, begonias, &c., &c., the property of A. HUSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September, 25-1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

REUTER'S financial telegram of Saturday makes no change in any quotation of the previous day; and private advices also report Silver unchanged at 44½d. per oz. We have already given the latest news regarding Cotton from Liverpool and New York; we have to add that the General Produce Markets were unaltered at the close of last week. The import of Linseed was 11,000 quarters for last week, against 1,000 only the week before.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,56,335
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	6,45,333
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	15,63,123
Government Securities	Dec.	„	28,979
Loans	Inc.	„	12,95,751
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	8,97,773
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	5,91,051
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	4,19,943

The advance of the Bank rate by one per cent. last Thursday has checked the outflow of money and the Cash Balance as shown above had increased by the end of the week to 147¾ lakhs. The demand for money on loan continue to some extent, and an increase of some 13 lakhs under that head is disclosed by the past week's figures; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in Private Deposits, and though a good many more Bills had been discounted, the net increase in private requirements—which can only be partially attributed to trade necessities—is represented by about 6½ lakhs.

COTTON.—While business in ready stuff continues on a small scale, local consumers having apparently retired from the market in face of the discouraging news from China, and the purchases of to-day have been confined to a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Dharwar, at Rs. 201-2, and Oojein, at Rs. 175, the arrival market has been firm, and rates for contracts in the new crop have been put up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The business transacted has been mainly between native operators, and we hear of Bengals having been booked, for January delivery, at Rs. 170½-71 for "Good," Rs. 180 for "Fully Good" and Rs 191 for "Fine"; in "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 231; in Julgaum, for the same delivery, at Rs. 200; and in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 201, with many buyers of the last, but no sellers at the rate latterly.

No rain had fallen in the Dhollera circle since the last telegraphic report was issued by the Chamber in the middle of last week, excepting in the districts round Bhownuggur, where prospects were improving, and a fall was more pressingly needed every day. In Broach, also, though the Cotton plants were still, according to latest accounts, flourishing, the want of more rain was beginning to be felt, and the weather is described as unusually hot and unseasonable. From the Oomrawuttee circle the news is generally of a favourable tenour, and at Oomrawuttee itself the crop is reported to be in excellent condition. There had been a good deal more rain in some parts of the Bengal circle, and excepting at Beawar, the fall had been in excess—at Cawnpore greatly so—of the yearly average; but excepting at Cawnpore no damage to the corp has, so far, been reported.

WHEAT has been in rather more enquiry to-day; but only a moderate business has been done, and the tone of the market has been quiet at our previous quotations.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent only, and prices are quoted as before for all descriptions, with a rather steady feeling in the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	497	bales.
Wheat	34,362	owts.
Linseed	3,872	„
Rapeseed	4,344	„
Gingelly	2,001	„
Popyseed	535	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet, with very little doing; but we hear that, at Calcutta, rates are 2s. 6d. per ton higher. An October loading steamer, the Ruysdael, was relet on Saturday by the original charterers to speculators at 23s. 9d. per ton for one port under open charter.

EXCHANGE.—Saturday's closing rates were again named at opening this morning, and we hear of a moderate amount of business having been put through in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d. ready, and 1s. 4 11-16d. and 21-32d. forward; also some Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-32d. for ready, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for future transfer. Scarcely any demand for remittance has been felt, however, and natives have been offering resales of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 17-32d. The market closed quiet and steady, waiting for the opening quotation of Silver to-morrow, and should the metal be held firmly as before we expect to see rates harden up a bit again. At the present moment Bar Silver lays down here at an equivalent of 1s. 4 15-16d. to 1s. 5d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·77	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, but with a hardening tendency in rates towards the close. Fours for cash were quoted during the greater part of the day at 100⅛, with the next account rate 100 1-16, and for the 30th October 99 15-16, buyers and sellers at par; but at closing the price for Money was 100 3-16. For 4½ per cent. Paper 105 has been still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip has been rather out of favour, and the few changes which we have to report are all in favour of buyers. Victoria Manufacturing shares have declined Rs. 15; Alliance, Morarji Gokuldas, and Star of India, Rs. 10 each; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 7½; and City of Bombay and Veerumgaum, Rs. 5 each. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 down for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the second. Cooper, Madon are Rs. 3 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	8 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	87,500	$125		5 per.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	4,000	250	250	10 per ct	232
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	520		185	Nil.	44
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	750	50	50	10 p.c.	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,200	100	100	...	4
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	500	375	Rs. 33	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	1 8
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	10	Rs. 10	42
Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	50	...	*
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2½	½	
Karrachee High Grade Co., Ld.	500	250	250	..	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	100	Rs. 20	347½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	500	100	Rs. 10	50
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	15 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101c
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	70
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	250	250	8 p.	150
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	100	6 p.	34
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	59
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	9 x d
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	17,500	100	100	Rs. 2	7
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	250	Rs. 9	1,310
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	28
M. Modi & Co	1,000			9	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FAGAN—August 29, at New Brompton, Kent, the wife of C G F Fagan, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRASSEY—GRANT—August 30, at Sheringham, Norfolk, Arthur Brassey, son of the late John Evans Brassey, of Chester, to Salome Elizabeth, daughter of the late Col Ewen Grant, Bombay Staff Corps.

EYLES—POGSON—August 30, at Chiswick, W, William Eyles, of Hammersmith, W, to Louisa Camilla Pogson, daughter of N R Pogson, C I E, F R A S, of Madras.

JONES—KEANE—September 3, at Merton-road, Harry Cecil Jones, Indian P W Dept, to Agnes Sophia, daughter of the late Patrick Keane, Esq, of Southampton.

STALEY—MACKINNON—September 4, at Plympton S Mary Devon, Alfred Evelyn Staley, Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Henrietta Flora, daughter of the late Colin Macare Mackinnon, Esq., of Kilbride.

VAISEY—SPARKES—September 1, at Birkenhead Charles Thomas St Clere, son of Thomas Vaisey, Esq, of Stratton, Gloucestershire, to Emily Jessie, daughter of the late Major John Guyse Sparke, Bengal Staff Corps.

VALLENTIN—CARNEGY—August 24, at Northam, Bideford, John Maximilien, Lieut 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, son of the late Sir James Vallentin, Rectory Manor, Walthamstow, to Helen Mary, third daughter of Col (late Brigadier-Genl) Carnegy, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CARTHEW—September 3 at Harleston, Norfolk, Gen M Carthew, C B, Madras Infantry, Retired, aged 83.

CHERRY—September 3, at Haywards-heath, General Peter Thomas Cherry, Madras Army, Colonel of Cavalry, aged 79.

HEARN—August 24, in London, Major-Gen G Hearn, Madras Staff Corps, aged 61.

LITTLEDALE—September 2, at Bournemouth, Arthur Littledale, late of Bengal Civil Service, aged 72.

MCKENZIE—August 28, at Dublin, Capt Edward McKenzie, late of the Bombay Ordnance Department.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1888.

THE Preliminary report on the administration of Upper Burma last year, upon some aspects of which we commented a few days since, gives evidence of much satisfactory work. But there is one respect in which it is ominously silent. It tells nothing or next to nothing respecting the financial position and prospects of the province. There are paragraphs in which, after the reporter has shown how a particular district has settled down, the fact that the revenue has doubled during the year, or that it has undergone a substantial growth, is mentioned with due gratulation. There is besides a table of the revenues of Upper Burma during the past two years, in which the Indian Budget forms are exactly adhered to although under nine out of the thirty-two major heads of accounts there is no entry. The salt revenue has only just begun; opium and excise revenues have not yet been organized; customs will only appear when an overland trade with China has begun; the post office has as yet yielded nothing. The sum total nevertheless is relatively satisfactory. The actuals of the year came to Rs. 49,22,285, against Rs. 21,68,325 in 1886-7, the increase, it is proudly recorded, being 127 per cent. For the current year the revenue is estimated at Rs. 57,46,000, an increase of less than seventeen per cent. Thus the increase, though substantial, will be at a greatly diminished rate, and those who are anxious to see Upper Burma pay its way quickly will be disappointed. We shall, indeed, best realize the slowness of growth of the Burmese revenues if we contrast the estimated receipts of the new province with the expenditure that has been incurred in annexing it and in persuading the inhabitants to settle down. Sir John Gorst lately told the House of Commons that the charges for the army alone in Burma had in 1886-7 amounted to Rs. 2,06,87,000, while in 1887-8 they reached Rs. 2,72,73,000. In the current year a considerable reduction is looked for, but even now they are estimated at Rs. 1,88,05,000. So that despite the improvement in the revenue which is confidently looked for, it will still be more than a crore and-a-quarter short of the military expenditure alone of the year. This latter, we suppose, will include the greater part of the police charges, but even then the present estimate makes no allowance for the expenses of civil administration. The preliminary report, indeed, tells us nothing as to the expenditure of the province, past or present. It gives a one-sided and a very incomplete budget, the administration of Upper Burma being no doubt fully impressed with the fact that the finance of the province depends upon factors outside the range of exact calculation. A recrudescence of dacoity, which is possible at any time and almost anywhere, would upset the most careful calculations. The only certainty is that for some time to come the seventeen thousand military police who are distributed through Upper Burma will be indispensable, and that they will need to be supported by an adequate and mobile military force. Even at the end of ten years Sir John Gorst calculates that the army charges will be not less than thirty-four lakhs, and he is not likely to take an unduly dark view of the future.

The financial aspect of the annexation has thus been equally disappointing in regard to revenue and to expenditure. No one expected that the enterprise could be carried out cheaply, though Lord Randolph Churchill did his best to persuade the public that it could be done for little more than a quarter of a million sterling. It did not enter into his calculations that in the third year after annexation the revenue of Upper Burma would be little more than half what it was in Theebaw's time. In the best years of the late reign it is believed to have reached a hundred and five lakhs. This year, if all goes well, it will be a little over fifty-seven lakhs. It is true that Theebaw's mismanagement and the dishonesty of his officials, with the help of dacoits and droughts, brought the revenue to a lower figure than that which has been named. It is also true that certain receipts disappeared with the late King. The customs duties on the large trade by the Irrawady necessarily ceased when Upper Burma became a part of the British Empire. This, it is believed, accounts for a loss of fifteen lakhs of revenue which no overland trade that is likely to be established for some time to come will replace. Then there was a house tax which produced on an average forty lakhs a year. This was the sheet anchor of Alompra finance, and was almost as important in the revenue system of the native rulers as the land revenue is in the finance of British India. The dacoits have too effectually harried the land to permit the present administration to collect anything like as large a sum under this head as Theebaw was able to realize under it. It appears in the British budgetary forms under the major head of land revenue, and is there grouped with the land tax which prevailed titfully in various parts of the kingdom. But land revenue and house tax together yielded less than seventeen lakhs in 1886-7; in the present year they are estimated to yield less than thirty-eight lakhs. The land revenue system of Upper Burma differs essentially from that of any of the Indian provinces. It is levied upon land which could best be described as constituting the royal domain, though some of it had lapsed to the State through failure of heirs, or had been confiscated for reasons easily available when they were needed. The one point of resemblance between this system and some of the Indian systems was the principle of levying in kind. The Government took its share of the produce, as it still does in most of the Kathiawar States, the share varying from a fifth to a third. But royal lands are distributed very unequally over the country. There are districts, such as that of Bhamo, in which the whole of the land is King's domain. In others eighty per cent. of the land is royal, while in others again nearly the whole is in private ownership. Doubtless as the country becomes more thoroughly settled the house tax will regain its former productiveness, and the land revenue, which yielded only ten lakhs in Theebaw's time, may be expected to become a remunerative source of revenue. It has hitherto been collected upon very inaccurate bases, the area returned by the officials in one district being little more than half the actual area. A regular survey of the country will be made before long, as a preliminary to the assessment of the royal lands in a systematic way.

No estimate appears to have been made of the yield of the land revenue when the Burmese cultivator who happens to live on royal land is introduced to the blessings of survey and settlement. It is easy to see that such a change in the rural life of Upper Burma may be of doubtful advantage. The country is poor if the people are lazy; it frequently suffers from a deficient rainfall, and the application to any considerable part of the country of an inelastic and exacting land revenue code would be open to serious objection. The financial necessities of the province are great, but they should not blind the administration to the precedent necessity of avoiding any charge burdensome to the agricultural classes. The temptation to look at things too exclusively from a revenue point of view is no doubt strong. The successors of King Theebaw know well enough that some of the sources of the revenue that were open to him are closed to them. They cannot, without acting in contradiction to the settled financial policy of the Government in India, levy dues on transit as he did. Some of the monopolies which brought in an appreciable sum to his treasury would be anachronisms under a British administration. Nearly thirty lakhs of Theebaw's revenue ceased to be available when his reign came to an end. We are not yet sanguine enough to see in any available methods of taxation the means for filling the void. The prohibition of the opium traffic in Upper Burma shuts off one source of revenue which could not be made available without running counter to a strong and widely prevalent public sentiment. Excise has grown in the year from Rs. 67,000 to Rs. 2,90,000, a feature which we cannot look on with entire satisfaction, and which promises little in the direction of revenue development so long as the sale of liquors to Burmans is strictly prohibited. Sir John Gorst looks forward to a good time coming when with a revenue of Rs. 1,10,00,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,44,00,000, there will be a deficit of only thirty-four lakhs. But that is his estimate for ten years hence. The prospects for the interval are not encouraging, and we need not be astonished at the reluctance of the local administration, who have written so frankly about other achievements of the last twelve months, to be as communicative in regard to the financial future of the province.

IT is not always given to those who have spent the best years of their life in India to learn the inner thoughts of the globe-trotter who comes out in the cold weather, and having taken a bird's-eye view of the country, goes home and ruminates on the problems which he regards as the most difficult and the most pressing. Those who have read the long narrative published recently in the *Times* which we reproduced a few days since, will have the pleasure of reading at the end of it a series of nine questions which the writer does not answer, nor indeed expect to have answered, but which have the merit of indicating very clearly the subjects on which a passing stranger would like to have information not to be found in the guide books. The writer was a man with exceptional advantages; he had three months for a holiday in the cool of the year, he was not past his prime, and though he was on a holiday he "travelled with the good conscience of a man who has earned rest, and the vigour of one to whom exertion continues to be an enjoyment"—editorial words which those who please may take to indicate that the writer of the chronicle of three months' ramble in India, and the propounder of the nine questions, is the Hon'ble Mr. Curzon, M. P., who certainly did not come to this country merely to avoid the inclemency of an English winter. It does seem odd to an Anglo-Indian that the very first question which such a visitor should think of putting is whether the Christian missions are making real progress in India? The question is then specialised into an inquiry as to which system of conducting missions is the most congenial to the Mahomedan and which to the Hindu? To those who live in India such a question never presents itself. The existence of the missions is as much a fact as any other; but the idea of progress being made in the sense obviously implied in this question is never a matter of inquiry. It is taken for granted that the Hindus remain Hindu and the Mahomedans Mahomedan; the only question is in what proportion the excellent educational institutions established and carried on by missionary effort aid in the intellectual advancement of both or either of those communities. Sir William Hunter indeed looks to the uprising of some great native preacher whose spiritual life has been quickened by contact with the Oxford brethren and other confraternities, who will lead his countrymen to Christianity. But this is not the direction apparently in which the writer who puts this question as to the progress of the missions in India looks for information; he does not ask for prophecy, but for statistics or something equally tangible by which he can be guided to a sound conclusion. The second query seems to the sojourner in the country equally strange and unpractical. Is domestic slavery in any veiled form, he asks, still practised in Native States? When the question is put in this form the only reply that can be given is that it is as difficult to affirm that slavery does not exist "in a veiled form" in a Native State as it is to say that it does not so exist in any country that may be named. But when the question is put in "other words" and we are asked "Are children or women bought and sold under any pretext in a continent for which England is responsible?" the reply may cheerfully be given in the negative. If anything of the kind is done it is kept from the knowledge not only of the Government but of the press. *De non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio* is true of the buying and selling of women and children as of everything else. Slavery died a natural death in British India when the courts were directed to take no cognizance of the status of a so-called slave; the law knowing nothing of it, without effort or shock the institution disappeared from inanition. The Native States have with the same absence of fuss followed the example of British India on this matter. There is certainly no buying or selling of a kind to attract the attention of any British officer, who would be shocked beyond measure at such an evidence of backwardness in any State where the scandal was permitted. The third question partakes of the nature of an insoluble conundrum. "Is the mass of the population happier under our direct rule than in Native States?" What is happiness? What are the tests by which we can ascertain the degree of happiness prevailing on one side of a boundary as compared to that on the other side of it? Sir William Hunter states that the population of British India is nearly three times more dense than the population of feudatory India, and he adds that this great disproportion cannot be "altogether" explained by differences in the natural capabilities of the soil. Those differences, however, do explain a good deal of the disproportion. The population of the Native States, it must also be remembered, are not as a rule as well situated in regard to the great highways of commerce as those of British India, and the tendency to increase is therefore less. The Native Chiefs naturally discourage emigration, which would diminish the number of their subjects. Sir William Hunter speaks of a similar unwillingness on the part of British officials to countenance a migration which would form a subject of sensitive self-reproach. Having no encouragement to migrate, but rather discouragement, the cultivators remain where they are; it does not occur to them that they would be much happier were they to change their skies. These and such like questions show how easy it is for a stranger to give his attention to matters which on a closer acquaintance with the real problems to be dealt with he would be content to pass over, that he might the better grasp the central factors of the situation.

It was stated yesterday in our telegram from Calcutta that there was still some doubt whether Sir Lepel Griffin would go to Hyderabad after all, and that Mr. A. Mackenzie, the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is not unlikely to succeed to the Hyderabad Residency. An exceptionally well informed correspondent in England confirms the first part of this report. In a letter which reaches us by this mail we are told "I am not at all sure that Sir Lepel Griffin, who has been offered and who has accepted the Hyderabad Residentship, will go out after all, as he has so many literary, political, and even official ties in this country."

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1888, at 4 p.m., instead of on 29th September, 1888, as previously announced.

AN English society paper has the following:—Lord Dufferin has lately been obliged to have recourse to the assistance of an amanuensis, and some of his intimate friends in England sadly miss the charming letters he used to write so frequently. He has suffered of late from a contraction of the tendons of the fingers of both hands. The first operation performed was not entirely successful, for the malady showed itself again in the right hand,

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

TELEGRAMS.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Vidal to-day in a long judgment found Hanmantrao Jaghirdar guilty on the charges relating to Dabir and Sindekar; the other cases being withdrawn. The sentence was two years' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARABS AT SUAKIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Latest advices from Suakin state that the rebels threatening the garrison number eight hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry, and are provided with cannon from which they are firing shells into the town. Pending the arrival of reinforcements from Egypt, an Italian gunboat has left Massowah for Suakin to assist the garrison there.

DEATH OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

News from Madrid announces the death of Marshal Bazaine.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

A brilliant gathering, consisting of European and native ladies and gentlemen, assembled this evening at the Soldiers' Institute, to witness the distribution of prizes to the deserving pupils of the Victoria High School. Lady Reay was present, and Lord Reay was to have presided; but his Excellency has gone to Ahmednagar to concert measures for the relief of the poor if needed in consequence of the deficient rainfall in that district. The Hon. Mr. Naylor was therefore invited to preside. In his speech he dwelt upon the numerous pleasing features in the report, and congratulated Mrs. Sorabjee on the great success which has attended her efforts in the cause of female education in Poona.

The chairman thanked Lady Reay on behalf of the school authorities for her kindness in attending and distributing the prizes. The pupils then went through an interesting programme of music and recitation.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

The Crawford Commission is postponed till October 23, as Mr. Crawford asked for time to prepare his defence.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The following are the acceptances on the "Governor's Cup":—Samnite, Dictator, Sunshine, Turn of Luck, Interpreter, Scimitar, Saracen, Melbourne, Euryalus, Burnett, Kismet, Tory, Napier. Seven races will be run to-morrow. There will be large fields with every prospect of excellent sport.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPT. 24.

A match was played at Ahmednagar between the Amednagar Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club. Ahmednagar scored 136, and the Baronet 81. Eight wickets went down to Pottinger, who made 52 and was sharply caught at wicket by Panthaki. White made 28, and Gagrat 21 with creditable facility. Bharucha, Tapia, and Mehta bowled remarkably well.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 24.

Some time ago the Nilambur Prince obtained the sanction of Government to prosecute Mr. Logan, Collector of Malabar, for defamation, in consequence of certain statements recorded against the Prince in the Administration Report of the district compiled by Mr. Logan. The case was instituted before the Magistrate in Calicut, and subsequently it was transferred to the file of the Sessions Judge. Mr. Logan being absent on furlough, Mr. Kunhi Kannan, Deputy Collector, was instructed to conduct the case on behalf of the Collector. During the inquiry certain books were produced, in which were entries of payments alleged to have been wrongfully made to the Deputy Collector. The matter being reported to the Government by the Acting Collector, the suspension of the Deputy Collector was ordered. An inquiry was instituted, and it is alleged that the Deputy Collector extorted a bribe from the Nilambur Prince in connection with a criminal case on his file. The preliminary investigation was made by the Acting Collector, and Government has sanctioned the prosecution. The case is fixed for the 1st proximo.

CAPTAIN GRIESBACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 24.

Captain Griesbach, says the *Pioneer*, remains for the present in Kabul, his geological exploration north of the Hindu Kush being postponed owing to Ishak's rebellion.

THE UNITED INDIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Patriotic Association, which Sir Syed Ahmed and his friends are organising, is to be known henceforth as the United Indian Patriotic Association. The addition to the title is intended to signify the support which the promoters are receiving from men of all classes in India, Sikhs and Hindus, as well as Mahomedans.

HOME CHARGES.

A Committee of the India Office has been overhauling the whole subject of the home charges. The Committee consists of Mr. Godley, the permanent Under-Secretary of State, as president; and Sir John Strachey, Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. Currie, and Mr. Robert Harding as members. The inquiry is not likely to be concluded for some time.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Chunilal Lalubhai addressed 1,500 men about the National Congress this evening. Khan Saheb Ardeseer presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall arrived here from Kurrachee this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here this afternoon, two days before due date.

SUEZ, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 24.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay on the 22nd evening.

GALLE, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan passed here for Bombay at noon to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. „	72⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	44⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Madras-Penang Cable is still interrupted. Section Elephant Point to Penand is right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 23.

10 p.m.	80·5

MONDAY, Sept. 24.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	84·5

It was reckoned an act of merit among the ancients who had not achieved the idea of parochial responsibility to bury a body cast up on the beach, remarks an up-country paper, and it adds:—Some one in Madras, actuated doubtless by the best of motives, has reverted to the obsolete practice, but in his haste buried a living man. Only on this supposition can we account for an extraordinary discovery that was lately made on the beach there. An official of the Penitentiary in his walks abroad observed a man's arm sticking straight out of the sand, and, that everything might be done decently and in order, communicated the discovery to his official superior, who dug out the arm and came upon a man and an empty brandy-flask neatly buried. The corpse was taken to the General Hospital and held its peace till the next day, when it said that it could not explain how it came to be buried. It was in the service of an Englishman, and had been missed for two days. The empty brandy-flask would account for its being dead drunk, but up to the present no reason has been given for its being dead and buried drunk.

The following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. A. McGavin, Deputy Magistrate, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for thirty-six days. Mr. J. Kelleher, the Judge of Hooghly, is allowed leave for sixteen days. Mr. T. G. Charles, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted an extension of furlough for one month. Mr. R. H. S. Hutchinson, Mymensingh, is transferred to Dacca. The services of the Rev. J. F. W. Gompertz, Chaplain of Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India. Mr. S. Robson, Temporary Professor in the Patna College, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. M. G. DuS. Prothero Professor, Patna College, on leave, is appointed to be a Professor in the Hughli College. Surgeon L. A. Waddell, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Darjiling Circle, is confirmed in that appointment.

A large body of dervishes appeared on the 1st inst., within three miles of Fort Khormoussa. Precautionary measures have been taken in the event of another attack upon the fort.

The latest idea is an electric rifle. It will fire, it is said, 35,000 times without re-charging and is described as constructed with dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil.

According to the monthly statement of receipts of the Caisse of Public Debt, the amount encashed last month for the Unified Debt was £E. 125,000, and for the Privileged Debt £E.63,000. The total amounts encashed since the payment of the last coupons are £E.1,225,000 and £E.263,000, respectively.

The death is announced of Mrs. Wordsworth, of the Stepping Stones, Ambleside. She was the wife of Mr. William Wordsworth, son of the poet, and was the last member of the Rydal Mount household. She died after a few weeks' illness at the age of sixty-eight, and was interred on Thursday, 6th instant, in Grasmere churchyard, next to the grave of Dorothy Wordsworth. Her husband succeeded the poet Wordsworth as stamp distributor in the northern counties.

Following up the spirit of enterprise which had characterised the administration of his predecessors in office, M. Caillard, the present Director-General of the Customs, is endeavouring, in conjunction with Halton Bey, who is now president of the Railway Board, and Saba Pasha, the Postmaster-General, to make arrangements for establishing another weekly service of mails from Egypt to Europe, by way of the Piræus and Brindisi. Negotiations are at present being carried on with the Italian postal authorities, to facilitate the establishment of this additional post.

Lord Wolseley's opinion of Count von Moltke's military genius has not been received with enthusiasm in Germany, where people have learnt to regard the aged Field Marshal as almost infallible. The bad taste which has become so conspicuous in public discussions in Germany of late is again seen in the remarks made by the press on the English General who has dared to publish an independent judgment on the great German strategist. A democratic paper says:—"The less Lord Wolseley's counsels are followed in England, the more presumptuous does his judgment of others become."

M. Van der Elst, secretary to the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, while staying at Eastbourne, had a perilous adventure. He, with a friend, started to climb Beachy Head at a point facing the sea 600ft. high. M. Elst succeeded in reaching the summit of the cliff, but he was much cut, while his companion only reached half way up the great promontory when he had to be rescued by the coastguard amid the fall of dangerous pieces of projecting rock. Beachy Head has never before been successfully scaled from the Channel side, which is almost perpendicular, and many fatal accidents have overtaken adventurous climbers.

Her Majesty the Queen, who it will be remembered fired the "first shot" at Wimbledon in 1860 at a target which has ever since been a conspicuous feature of the Exhibition Tent on the common, has graciously accepted the cartridge case of the "last shot" fired there by the Princess of Wales with the Maxim gun prior to the distribution of prizes on July 21. The cartridge case has been prepared by Mr. Gregory, optician of the National Rifle Association, and bears the following inscription:—"This cartridge was fired from the Maxim gun by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at the termination of the Wimbledon meeting, 1888."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

In spite of the fuss made about Mr. Gladstone's appearance at Wrexham in the dual capacity of a political speaker and an Eisteddfod orator, more attention has been paid to the proceedings of the British Association than to the threadbare discussion about the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland. Even so ardent a Gladstonian organ as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been driven to revolt against the Liberal leader's notion that in these vacation days everybody is as much absorbed as himself in the eternal Irish Question, and to earnestly plead for "something fresh." That Mr. Gladstone overstepped the bounds of fairness and accuracy when he implied that Mr. Balfour was more cruel than King Bomba of unsainted memory is admitted by all whose minds are not warped by party bias. The *Times* is angry with the Grand Old Sophist, as his enemies style him, for not confessing his mistake, but the oracle of Printing House Square should not be unreasonable. In its eagerness to convict Mr. Gladstone of misstatement of facts for selfish ends the *Times* itself lays itself open to a similar charge. Much of what the right hon. gentleman said about Home Rule in Galicia was either misleading or not germane to the point, but it was not inconsistent, as the *Times*, unwarily following the lead of one of its correspondents, asserts, with the passage in a Mid-Lothian speech of 1880 in which Mr. Gladstone affirmed that "there is not an instance—there is not a spot upon the whole map where you can lay your finger and say 'there Austria did good.'" Reference to the speech itself shows that the Mid-Lothian campaigner was talking, not about Austria's internal policy, but of her action abroad. Nor were the efforts of the same journal to discredit the Liberal leader, for agreeing to kill two birds with one stone at Wrexham, much more successful. When a public man goes down to Edinburgh or Glasgow to deliver a rectorial address it is not an uncommon thing for him also to make a political speech. What is right or, at all events, unobjectionable in Edinburgh can scarcely be very wrong in Wrexham.

The Parnell Defence Fund, which at first hung fire, is gradually increasing, but the movement still lacks vitality. In Ireland, as is not unnatural, the public are subscribing much more heartily, and the organizers doubtless find themselves assisted by the recent sensational evictions. The Parnellites also are in ecstacies at a speech delivered two or three days ago by the Bishop of Limerick (Dr. O'Dwyer), who has hitherto been more conspicuous for his denunciations of the Plan of Campaign than for his sympathy with Home Rule. "I will take the opportunity," says this cautious prelate, "of saying that the time is coming and coming fast, the time is at hand, when larger responsibilities and a larger administration will be put in the hands of the Irish people, when they will manage not only local but national affairs. The true foundations of our national independence will rest first on local independence, but national integrity and national honour will be strongly consolidated in every locality with the Irish people managing their own affairs independently and thoroughly well for the common benefit." The questionable conduct of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt in repeating a private conversation he had (and perhaps not repeating it accurately) in a country-house with the Chief Secretary has, I see, found an imitator in Dr. Tanner, who brings up against one of the officials of "the Castle" some thoughtless words he uttered at a dinner party. If this sort of thing is to be tolerated half the present charm of social intercourse will be lost.

The British Association, which, to use a homely expression, generally receives more kicks than ha'pence, must be surprised to read all the handsome things that are now being written about its proceedings in Bath. The compliments that have been showered on Sir Frederick Bramwell for his opening address are thoroughly deserved. Coming immediately after the dull and dreary oration which that most prosy and unimaginative of all distinguished *savants*, Sir Henry Roscoe, inflicted on the meeting at Manchester, Sir F. Bramwell's address seemed perhaps more brilliant than it was, but those who heard it, and those who have since read it through—the latter not a large body I imagine—will not begrudge the time. It is not in my province nor would it be possible in the limits of a paragraph to summarise the principal points in the president's learned and interesting discourse, but I may refer to his remarks on the future of heat-withdrawing, or, as Sir F. Bramwell would prefer to say, "cold-producing," engines. His observations under this head are specially interesting to residents in hot climates. Sir Frederick mentioned that Mr. Loftus Perkins has lately taken up the mode of producing "cold" by the evaporation of ammonia, and, by improvements in detail, has succeeded in making an apparatus which, without engines or pumps, produces "cold" for some hours in succession, and requires to put it in action the preliminary combustion of only a few pounds of coke or a few feet of gas. "Our climate," Sir Frederick observed, "gives us but little need to provide or employ apparatus to cool our houses; but we can well imagine that the Anglo-Indian will be glad to give up his punkah for some more certain and less draughty mode of cooling." Possibly Mr. Loftus Perkins's system may be in use somewhere or other in India, and if so it would be interesting to know whether it succeeds. In one of the biggest clubs in London the same apparatus which is used for heating the rooms in winter is used, and on the rare occasions when it is wanted in the summer, for cooling them. The invention differs from that of Mr. Loftus Perkins by being worked at low pressure, (the essential feature of his is high pressure,) and is fairly successful. I cannot speak from personal knowledge of Mr. Loftus Perkins's apparatus, though it is in use in some of the larger private houses and public establishments I am told, but experience tells me that under the other system draughts are not altogether avoided. Members of the club in question have complained to the waiters of finding a room draughty, and been told it arose from the cold air that was being pumped in. Sir Frederick Bramwell's address is not the only important pronouncement that has been delivered at the scientific parliament so far. Quite as interesting and suggestive in their way were the addresses of the sectional presidents, especially those by Sir Charles Wilson (geographical), Mr. W. H. Preece (electrical), and General Pitt-Rivers (anthropological). Sir Charles Wilson's observations on the effect of the Suez Canal on English trade, though not absolutely new, will attract considerable attention in India.

The pending contest for the Presidentship of the United States is exciting more interest in England than in recent years, and will excite still more as it proceeds. This arises not from English interest in American politics as such, but because of Canadian contiguity to the States and the unsettled Fisheries difficulty, complicated as this latter has been by the somewhat autocratic action of President Cleveland. In my opinion a very serious quarrel looms in the not distant future between England and the United States. There will not, I think, be war, but we shall come perilously close to it, as near almost as we were when the Prince Consort lay a-dying. No doubt the *Standard* was very foolish on Monday in telling the President and the Government of the United States that they must remember Canada is a Dependency of the British Government, and that, if the necessity should unfortunately arise, she has behind her the guns of the English ironclads. We shall not, however, fight. A Canadian correspondent of the *Times*, in a very able if long letter, reviewing all the issues of the situation, showed the impossibility of our carrying on a successful conflict along the Yankee seaboard and over the boundary line except at the cost of "bleeding white," as Bismarck expressed himself concerning the next war between Germany and France. It matters little what the result of the Presidency struggle may be. Whether Mr. Cleveland be re-elected or Mr. Harrison become President, there will be much friction between the two countries.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, in spite of the decision come to by the majority of the meeting of the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association on Monday night in favour of Mr. Eve, still regards himself as the duly selected candidate, and his friends say that he is determined not to retire. From his point of view, he will be held to have acted wisely, for the difficulties, already enormous, of finding an English constituency willing to accept an Indian gentleman as their representative would be still further increased if Mr. Dadabhoy by withdrawing acquiesced in the plea of his opponents that he is not strong enough to defeat Captain Penton, the present member. I have spoken of the difficulties in the way of an Indian aspirant for Parliamentary honours as enormous. I do not think I use exaggerated language in so describing them. Among Liberals you find more sympathy with the objects of the National Congress than is to be met with in the opposite party, but so far as leading Liberals are concerned, and leaders count for something even in these democratic days, there is, to say the least, no enthusiasm for Mr. Dadabhoy's attempts to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. I am not now referring so much to the official leaders as to the important body of men, presidents of associations, &c., who exercise considerable local influence. We know that the party managers, with Mr. Schnadhorst at their head, sympathise with Mr. Dadabhoy; that they will actively interpose on his behalf is by no means certain. Although Indian candidates are not yet received with open arms by middle-class Liberals—the working men are more expansive—there is a pretty general feeling, it seems among the former, that Mr. Eve's friends have not shown to advantage. The remarks of the *Pall Mall Gazette* last week express fairly well the opinion of the class of Liberals to whom I have referred. The *Star* is pre-eminently a working-man's paper, and it remains to be seen how far its attacks on Mr. Dadabhoy have told with the humbler portion of the constituency, with whom he is said to have been hitherto decidedly popular. We shall know in a few days, for Mr. Dadabhoy will hold his first meeting as the adopted candidate in one of the largest halls of the district next Monday night. Those who are acquainted with Central Finsbury declare that the courage and promptitude displayed by Mr. Dadabhoy under decidedly adverse circumstances have made a deep impression on the constituency, and it is thought that he will receive an attentive hearing. From my experience of the results of similar dissensions I am not quite so sanguine. It is to be hoped that he will not be treated like Mr. (now the Rev.) J. C. Cox, who, at Bath, some years ago, was temporarily blinded with pepper thrown at him by too enthusiastic supporters of a rival Liberal candidate. And Bath has pretensions to genteel respectability that Central Finsbury cannot boast of. Some people think that if Mr. Dadabhoy stood for a Scotch constituency returning two members he would have a better chance of being elected than in an English district; but they forget the fact that a Sassenach even has no hope of being selected across the Border except when a suitable Northerner is not forthcoming. A Zoroastrian, however distinguished, is not more likely to be acceptable to clannish Scotchmen than an Englishman, and this jealousy of "aliens" on the part of the North Britons is particularly strong among Radicals of the type of Professor W. A. Hunter, M.P. for Aberdeen, and editor of the *Weekly Despatch*, a paper which hitherto has, I believe, carefully abstained from encouraging Mr. Dadabhoy's efforts to woo English electors.

The public have not heard much lately of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. Indeed, since the ill-advised publication of the foolish telegram he sent some months ago to Hyderabad nothing whatever has been heard of him. I learn, however, from a trustworthy source that he is still in Russia, but living in neglect and as much obscurity as possible in the circumstances of utter disrepute into which he has fallen. He has drawn none of his pension since he bade farewell to England, but his family are being well cared for by the British Government. Now that Afghan affairs are again beginning to attract serious attention, Dhuleep Singh may once more appear on the scene, but he is not likely to do anything that will give the authorities either here or in India a moment's anxiety. In official quarters the opinion strongly prevails that he is not quite responsible for his actions, but one may find an explanation of the strangeness of his behaviour without attributing it to derangement of mind. On the other hand, the circumstances attending the desertion of his poor heart-broken and since defunct wife are hardly compatible with perfect sanity.

The complete proceedings of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Convention, a copy of which I forward by this mail, makes a rather fat Blue-book. It will be seen that five meetings in all were held for the purpose of considering what the report should be, and of these only two were attended by Mr. Slagg. On the last day, when the draft report, which is included in the Blue-book, was read and considered, Mr. M'Lagan abstained from voting. Two amendments were proposed, one by Mr. Labouchere and the other by Sir Richard Temple. In each case the voting was equal: on one side was Mr. Labouchere and Sir Richard Temple; on the other Mr. Bristowe and the Solicitor-General for Scotland. Both amendments were rejected by the casting vote of Sir Henry James. It is rather surprising that Mr. Slagg, who only missed one sitting of the Committee when it was engaged in taking evidence, should have been absent three times when the Committee was employed in the equally important duty of deciding upon the recommendations it should make. The jubilation in certain quarters at the colourlessness of the final report may prove to be a little premature. Your readers have had their attention drawn to the significant warning given to the India Office by Mr. Labouchere in his newspaper a week or two ago. The well-informed and influential *Statist* in its issue of last Saturday goes a little further than the senior member for Northampton. The article headed "The Hyderabad-Deccan Scandal: What is to be its sequel?" has attracted and is attracting considerable attention in commercial circles. What politicians think about it cannot yet be known, for none of them have returned to town. That there will be a sequel to the Hyderabad scandal and possibly a rather sensational one your financial contemporary declares cannot any longer be doubted. Arguing that the Report of the Select Committee almost anticipates further action, the *Statist* suggests that as the real explanation of the tameness and inconclusiveness charged against it. "It is inconclusive in the sense in which any inquiry would be inconclusive which felt that it was only touching the hem of a great subject and could not go to the heart of it." The writer then goes on to state without any qualification or reserve that "as soon as Parliament meets again the Hyderabad-Deccan Scandal will reappear in a much larger and more imperative form." The new demand, we are told, will be for "a thorough inquiry into the position and powers of British Residents at tributary courts, and how they have been exercised. On the evidence elicited it will have to be considered whether or not the British residential system can be improved on." The *Statist* makes the somewhat bold and novel suggestion that the Native States should, like the Colonies, be represented in London by Agents-General. "This," it adds, "could certainly be popular with native Ministers as bringing them into direct relations with the Imperial Government, and throwing open to them ambitious posts and high social and political distinction. It would be with them as with Colonial politicians—Whitehall would be their Mecca." This question may possibly receive attention in connection with the larger matters of Indian administration that will sooner or later be inquired into by a Royal Commission, but that such a startling change can be effected in the easy manner imagined by the *Statist* writer is absurd. His ideas about the tributary States are apparently somewhat vague. He possibly may not be aware that while the Colonies of sufficient importance to be represented here by Agents-General may be counted on the fingers of both hands, there are upwards of one hundred and twenty tributary States with a population above fifty thousand. If all the feudatory chiefs of India are to send agents to London, Whitehall will certainly be in more senses than one their Mecca!

The Nawab Mehdi Ali, who was to have left London next Tuesday, with the Chief Justice of Hyderabad *en route* for India, has postponed his departure until the first week in October. I hear that the Nawab Mehdi Hasan's little speech at the Cutlers' Feast last night was very well received The inclusion of the Colonies and India in the toast list was an innovation that might well be adopted at other gatherings of a similar character.

Mr. Stephen Wheeler's article on the Native Press of India, to which I referred last week, has excited more than usual interest owing to Sir Lepel Griffin's statement in the *Times* of his grievances against the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Several of the more notable provincial journals have noticed the question, most of them taking Sir Lepel's and Mr. Wheeler's views. The *Glasgow Herald*, for example, declares for a revival—probably in a modified form—of Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act, so that if the Native Press attacks British officials the officials may have freedom of defence Your contemporary,—a paper of no mean influence in North Britain—asks two questions: (1) Why should it not be laid down once for all that no libellous attack can be tolerated by a native Indian writer or speaker on British officials in India; and this simply on the grounds that such an attack is incompatible with our position there? (2) Is it not preposterous and weakness personified to allow native newspapers to set up Russia as the rival of Great Britain, as they now do every day? On the other hand, Sir William Hunter derides the possibility of re-enacting the Act. But public opinion may insist on legislative action to restrain the licensed bandits who live by libel.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

Judgment was delivered to-day at very great length by Mr. Vidal in this case. It is impossible to give to-day anything more than a small portion of it. The accused, as will appear from the finding given below, has been convicted on both the charges and sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000.

The Court find that Hanmantrao Raghavendrao is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, viz., that he, between the 20th and 31st August, 1887, at Poona, accepted from Balvant Narayen Dabir a gratification of Rs. 3,000 as a motive for inducing a public servant, to wit, Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, either (*a*) by corrupt or illegal means, or (*b*) by the exercise of personal influence to do an official act, viz., to appoint the said Balvant Narayen Dabir to the post of the mamlatdar, and that he has thereby committed an offence under (*a*) sec. 162 or (*b*) sec. 163 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court further finds that Hanmantrao Raghavendrao is guilty of the offence specified in the second head of the charge, viz., that he, between the 9th and 24th June, 1888, at Poona, accepted a gratification of Rs. 2,000 for Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to him direct by the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to him by Yadavrao Krishna Sathe on behalf of the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar as a motive for inducing a public servant, to wit, Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, either (*a*) by corrupt or illegal means, or (*b*) by the exercise of personal influence to do an official act, viz., to cancel an order passed for the transfer of the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar from the post of acting mamlatdar of Chandoor, Zilla Nassik, to the post of acting mamlatdar of Jowlee, Zilla Satara, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under (*a*) sec 162 or (*b*) sec 163 of the Indian Penal Code. And the Court directs that Hanmantrao Raghavendrao do undergo in respect of the first head of the charge simple imprisonment for one year, and do pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) or in default undergo additional simple imprisonment for three months. And the Court further directs that Hanmantrao Raghavendrao do undergo in respect of the second head of the charge, simple imprisonment for one year and do pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), or in default undergo additional simple imprisonment for three months; and that the sentence in respect of the second head of charge shall take effect on the expiry of the term of imprisonment passed in respect of first head of charge.

The Magistrate said: The accused in this case has been charged with and tried under the provisions of section 234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for two separate offences of the same kind alleged to have been committed within twelve months from the date of the first to the date of the second offence. As the acts which form the subject matter of the first and second heads of the charge, respectively, are of such a nature as to make it doubtful which of the two offences described in sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code, the facts proved will constitute, the accused has, as provided in section 236 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, been charged in the alternative with having committed one or other of the offences described in the sections of I. P. Code above quoted. The first head of the charge is that the accused between the 20th and 31st August, 1887, accepted from Balwant Narayen Dabir a gratification of Rs. 3,000 as a motive for inducing a public servant, that is, Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, either (1) by corrupt or illegal means, or (2) by the exercise of personal influence to do an official act, *i. e.*, to appoint the said Balwant N. Dabir to the post of a mamlatdar. The second head of the charge is that the accused between the 9th and 24th June, 1888, accepted a gratification of Rs. 2,000 from Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid direct by the said B. G. Sindekar and a motive for inducing the same public servant either by corrupt or illegal means or by the exercise of personal influence to do an official act, that is, to cancel an order for the transfer of the said B. G. Sindekar from the post of acting mamlatdar of Chandoor in Nassik to the post of acting mamlatdar of Jowlee in Satara. The points therefore to be determined are (1) Did the accused receive Rs. 3,000 from Dabir as alleged, and if so, did he accept this money as a motive for inducing Mr. Crawford to promote Dabir either by corrupt or illegal means, or by the exercise of personal influence? (2) Did the accused receive Rs. 2,000 from or on behalf of Sindekar, as set forth in the charge, and if so, did he accept this money as a motive for inducing Mr. Crawford, either by corrupt or illegal means or by the exercise of personal influence, to cancel an order transferring the said Sindekar from Chandoor to Jowlee? My finding on the issue raised in both cases is in the affirmative. No other issue is necessary. Any evidence which tends to show directly or indirectly that the official acts in question were the results of corruption or personal influence exercised by Hanmantrao on Mr. Crawford is undoubtedly admissible as being relevant to facts which are in issue, viz., Hanmantrao's motive in accepting the gratification. But the question whether the accused in fulfilment of the intention with which he received the gratification from Dabir and Sindekar, respectively, did or did not induce Mr. Crawford by corrupt means or by the exercise of personal influence to promote the one and to cancel the order transferring the other is not a point for separate determination in this case. The evidence in support of the charge in each case of (1) direct oral evidence as to the payment of the sums to the accused, the negotiations which preceded such payments, the objects of such payments, and the attainments of those objects; (2) of oral evidence as to former statement of the principal witness relating to the same facts, at or about the time when such facts took place, corroborating their testimony in this court and admissible under section 157 of the Evidence Act; (3) of evidence both oral and documentary as to this provision by Dabir and Sindekar, respectively, of the money alleged to have been paid by them on their behalf to accused; (4) of indirect evidence as to the general relation between Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford as bearing on the motive of Dabir and Sindekar in paying, and of Hanmantrao in accepting, the gratification; as to the nature of the particular official acts alleged to have been done in consequence of the payment made to accused, and as to the general system followed by Mr. Crawford in making appointments, promotions, and transfers of mamlatdars and other officials as bearing on the particular official acts set forth in the charge. The whole of the evidence (under the head 4 *a.*) is common to the charge. Most of it is important. That under head 4 is also common to both counts of the charge, but has only a remote bearing on the issues raised in this case. I propose to deal first with the direct evidence as to the payment of the gratification in each case. Secondly, with the evidence as to the nature of each of the official acts which it is sought to connect with the payment of the gratification; and lastly, with the evidence as to the relations between the accused and Mr. Crawford as bearing on the motives of the accused in accepting the gratifications. Balwant Narayen Dabir is a graduate of the Bombay University who entered the Government service in the Revenue Department in February, 1884. After serving for about two years as a second karkoon on thirty rupees a month, he was in January, 1886, promoted to the post of head karkoon on Rs. 40 a month, posted to Chopra, in Khandesh district, about seventeen months afterwards, i.e., in June, 1887, while still holding the post of head karkoon at Chopra, it occurred to him to consult his father-in-law Narayan Shamrao Sathbhai, about getting promotion to the grade of mamlatdar. Sathbhai was fortunately employed as a karkoon in the office of the Commissioner, C. D., but had at the time retired on pension, and was living at Poona. As I have no doubt from the evidence that Dabir did actually consult Sathbhai in the matter, it is not of great importance to consider why Dabir was led to take this step. Dabir's own explanation of it is that he took this step, because he heard that appointments were not being made by seniority. This is, perhaps, not the whole truth. But there is nothing in this explanation, however incomplete it may be, which is inconsistent with the rest of his story. The letter which Dabir wrote to Sathbhai on the subject in June, 1887, is not forthcoming. Sathbhai, from whose evidence the story must now be continued, states that he did receive such a letter from Dabir in June, 1887, and destroyed it. The only evidence as to the contents of this letter are the statements made about it by Sathbhai and Dabir in cross-examination. Sathbhai says that Dabir did not state in that letter how much he was prepared to give, but only told him to see if he could make *khatpat* about getting him a mamlat, and to tell him the result. Dabir does not state what he did write in this letter, but says he did not name any sum which he was prepared to give. In consequence of the letter, Sathbhai went to see one Ramchandar Gopal Jowarkar, then a karkoon in the Commissioner C. D.'s office. The result of the conversation between Sathbhai and Jowarkar was that they both went together to Hanmantrao's house. The date of this visit to accused is not fixed either by Sathbhai or Jowarkar. But the former alleges that it took place some day in June, 1887, while the latter says it took place in Ashad, about thirteen months before 16th August, 1888, which would make the date of the visit some day between 22nd June and 20th July, 1887. Jowarkar gives substantially the same account of what took place at this first interview with Hanmantrao. After reproducing the evidence relating to the interviews with Hanmantrao of Sathbhai, Dabir, and Jowarkar, the magistrate said: It is clear from this that whereas Sathbhai has given a clear and consistent account of what took place at each of these separate interviews, Jowarkar is now unable to distinguish between what took place at the second and what took place at the third interview, and has forgotten, assuming Sathbhai's version of the matter to be correct, that any bargaining took place at the last interview when it was agreed to pay Rs. 3,000. Sathbhai, from his close relationship to Dabir, was more immediately interested in the proceedings than Jowarkar, and is, therefore, more likely to remember the exact sequence of the events and the various stages of the negociations. There is no doubt variations in the accounts given of these interviews by Sathbhai and Jowarkar. But at the same time, there is a substantial agreement as to the main facts, and the discrepancies are such as might easily occur where two persons honestly endeavouring to speak the truth are asked to describe in detail after the lapse of over a year, the exact conversation which took place at each of the series of interviews on the same subject, all of which took place within a day or two of each other. Had the story been a fabrication from the beginning as urged by the defence, no such variation would have been likely to occur. After the agreement with Hanmantrao as to the payment of Rs. 3,000 Sathbhai wrote an answer to Dabir's letter informing him of the result. This letter is also not forthcoming. After saying what the recollections of Dabir and Sathbhai were as to the contents of this letter, and noticing a discrepancy in their evidence, his Honour commented upon it, as follows:—I do not consider the discrepancy to be of such importance as to create any doubt as to the truth of the statement that a letter, substantially such as has been described by Sathbhai and Dabir was actually written by the former to the latter, after the negociations between Sathbhai, Jowarkar, and Hanmantrao. It would be unreasonable to expect any two persons, however truthful, to state without variation the contents of a letter written by the one and received by the other some fourteen months ago, and no longer in existence. Had, however, the story been a false one fabricated from beginning to end, it would have been easy for the witnesses to have concerted together as to the exact terms of the fabricated letter, and even as the learned counsel for the prosecution has suggested to connect a fictitious letter to be produced in the case in order to guard against the possibility of the witnesses giving contradictory accounts of the contents. His Honour discussed at great length the evidence regarding the loan obtained by Dabir, and its transmission by instalments to Sathbhai in Poona. He then proceeded:—Dabir has been cross-examined at great length as to why he borrowed the money in three successive instalments and remitted it to Sathbhai on three different occasions and in three different ways. The suggestion which underlies this cross-examination presumably is that it is improbable that Dabir, having been informed in June that an agreement had been come to with Hanmantrao for Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500, should have borrowed and remitted this sum in three instalments, instead of all at once. After carefully considering Dabir's evidence, I fail to see any such improbability. When asked his reasons, he replied that he did not remit this money all at once for safety sake, thinking he would incur less risk of losing the money if sent by instalments than in a large remittance. He gave as an additional reason the difficulty of getting notes or hoondees for the whole sum wanted, and his belief at the time that he could not insure so large a sum as Rs. 3,500 at the post office. It is also highly probable, though this does not appear expl

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, with the English mails of the 7th September, arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Petter	Mr Henshaw
Mr and Mrs Pont	Mr Mair
Mr and Mrs Butcher and child	Dr Cockerille
	Mr Hamilton
Major Gordon	Mr J Targay
Mr Jeffery	Mr Mahdi Hassan
Mr J L Walker	Mr and Mrs Bradbury
Mr Macfarland	Mr Inglis
Major Egerton	Mr Kalubhar
Mr F Smith	Mr Ranchor
Mr Bamber	Mr Alwynne
Mr and Mrs McClay	Mr Barton
Mrs Blair Hall	Mrs Mitchell
Capt Lechey	Mr Donne
Mr and Mrs Witts	Dr and Mrs. Pereira
Miss Witts and two children	Mr Goathwaite
Mrs Mitchell	Mr Desai
Lieut Langden	Mr Sier
Rev J Bulirick	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Baxter	Dr Dalzell
Mr H Bell	Mr T Palmer
Major Bogbie	Mr Slade
Lieut Morton	Mr Anderson
Mr Trethairy	Lord W Beresford
Mr Leask	Mr Chetti
Mr Downie	Mr Larguire
Mr Hewett	Mr Llewhellin
Mr Tomlinson	Mr and Mrs Vallentin
Capt Davidson	Col and Mrs Guthrie
Mr Monusey	Miss Ainslie
Mr Ellis	Mr Williams
Mr Graham	The Bishop of Bombay
Mr Van Ezzel	

FROM MELBOURNE.

Messrs Tighe	Mr Homal
Mrs Tighe and child	Mr R Andrew
Miss Tighe	

FROM ADEN.—Sergt-Major and Mrs Allen, and two children

THE s.s. Sutlej experienced in the Adriatic light winds and foggy weather. Off Candia experienced a N-E gale for four hours, and fine weather in the Mediterranean. Light northerly winds and clear the entire length of the Red Sea with fairly cool weather. From Aden to Bombay light South-Westerly, Westerly, and W-N Westerly winds, and fine with heavy confused swell. Off Socotra very little rain was experienced during the voyage.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH SEPT. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen has conferred a peerage upon Sir John Savile, late Ambassador at Rome.

Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday travelled from Hawarden to Wrexham over the new line of railway. At Wrexham he addressed a large meeting on the Irish question, affirming the truth of his comparison of the treatment of political prisoners by King Bomba and Mr. Balfour respectively.

Mr. Gladstone subsequently addressed the gathering in the Eisteddfod pavilion, and expatiated on the virtues of Welshmen and their attachment to religion and to their national language.

Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., addressed his constituents at Stickney, Lincolnshire, on Saturday, and replied to Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. J. Morley's recent speeches on the Irish question.

The Bishop of St. Asaph, who is 82 years of age, is seriously ill from paralysis.

Sir Edmund Lacon, a banker at Norwich, and for many years M.P. for Yarmouth, died yesterday, aged 81.

Partridge shooting began on Saturday, but owing to the lateness of the harvest and the paucity of birds the results were below the average.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday notified the appointment of Mr. H. E. Stokes, of the Madras Civil Service, to be a member of the Viceroy's Council at Calcutta.

The Trade Union Congress met at Bradford on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Shaftoo. A resolution was passed on Wednesday in favour of electing working men to the House of Commons and for the State payment of members.

At a mass meeting of colliers held on Monday it was resolved to support a labour candidate for Methyr Tydfil, and the gathering approved the suggestion that one day per month should be set aside for political and trade meetings.

The annual meeting of the British Association was opened at Bath on Wednesday, when the President, Sir F. Bramwell, delivered an address.

A conference of fruit growers was held on Tuesday at St. Albans, when Mr. S. Morgan read a paper to prove that upon a two-acre plot a man could, with the partial use of glasshouses, make a good living by fruit growing.

At Barnet great fair on Tuesday, the supply of stock was below the average and prices ruled high, with a tendency to increase. Horses were in demand, and fetched good prices.

The Australian cricketers were beaten at Manchester on Friday last by an All England eleven, who won by an innings and 21 runs. On Saturday Surrey beat Essex by six wickets. The Australians on Tuesday, at Harrogate, defeated an All England eleven by 56 runs. Surrey beat Derbyshire by seven wickets Yorkshire defeated Marylebone Club by 60 runs.

Mr. Muckland, an East Indian, was drowned on Tuesday while bathing at Clacton-on-Sea.

A lady named Dixon, standing on the platform at Southwaite Station near Carlisle, on Monday, was drawn on to the rails by her dress being caught by the carriages of a passing train, and she was killed.

A publican, at Millhouse, near Barnsley, on Monday shot his servant maid, who died instantly.

The French workmen sent over to inspect the Glasgow Exhibition were entertained on Sunday by a number of working men in Edinburgh, who professed sympathy with Socialism, and thanked the Frenchmen for refusing last week to drink the toast of the Queen's health.

The Rev. W. Dunham, a Primitive Methodist minister at Dartford, committed suicide on Friday last by hanging himself in the schoolroom attached to his chapel.

Mr. Wilson Edwards, a magistrate at Wrexham, on Sunday fired at one of his servants and then committed suicide. It is believed that his mind had become deranged.

A man who was in custody at Birkenhead for being drunk and disorderly committed suicide by hanging himself to the bars of the cell window.

The dead body of an unfortunate woman was found on Friday morning last by a policeman in Whitechapel. The woman's throat had been cut and her body horribly mutilated.

A dock labourer at Liverpool is in custody on a charge of beating his wife and placing her on the fire, causing fatal injuries.

A Nationalist meeting in furtherance of the Parnell Defence Fund was announced to be held at Sligo, but the authorities have forbidden it. Bishop Gilloly has issued a warning to the people not to attend illegal meetings.

A party of moonlighters on Sunday night destroyed a quantity of hay belonging to a small farmer near Kildysart. Three of the men who were identified were subsequently arrested.

The further evictions on Lord Clanricarde's estates in Galway were carried out last week under the protection of a military force. Violent resistance was offered, and some persons were arrested.

OBITUARY.—A Littledale, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Gen. P.T. Cherry, Mad. Cav. Ret.; Gen. M. Carthew, C.B., Mad. Inf. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. G Hearn, Mad. S.C.; Capt. E. McKenzie, late Bo. Ord. Dept.; Sir E. Lacon, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. T. Inglis, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. W. H. C. Stansfield; Maj. Hon. R. Baillie; Col. H. A. Platt; Rev. G. M. St. M. Ritchie; Mr. C. Markham, J. P.; Mr. H. Stevenson, F.L.S.; Lady Dunbar.

A MORE optimist tone appears to prevail on the Continent, and the warlike rumours so long current have ceased.

The controversy regarding Massowah between the French and Italian Governments is at an end; but the Porte is dissatisfied with some expressions in M. Goblet's last Note, indicating an intention to reserve the Massowah incident as a precedent for future contingencies.

It has been officially announced at Berlin that the marriage of the Duke of Sparta with Princess Sophie, third daughter of the late Emperor Frederick, has been sanctioned. The announcement has been received in Greece with great joy, and at Vienna it is believed that the marriage will induce Germany to take a greater interest in affairs in the East of Europe.

Prince Ferdinand is about to leave Sofia to make a tour through the provinces.

On Saturday, being the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, the Guards Corps at Berlin, over 20,000 strong, were reviewed by the Emperor.

M. Floquet, speaking at Toulon on Saturday, expatiated on the virtues of the Republic, which he exhorted his hearers to defend against Royalist intrigues or Dictatorship attempts.

The Emperor of Austria on Saturday paid visits to the Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales, who are staying at Gmunden on a visit to their sister, the Duchess of Cumberland.

The King of Servia has requested the Consistorial Council at Belgrade to postpone the trial of his divorce suit for three months. This is interpreted as evidence of a desire for some arrangement of the matrimonial differences.

A railway collision occurred early on Wednesday morning between two trains near Dijon. About twelve passengers were killed and many others injured, including several English travellers.

The proposed German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha is strongly supported at Berlin. A suspicion expressed that territorial annexation might be the chief object is denied.

The United States Government has received no official information of the rejection of the Immigration Treaty by China.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a Bill to carry out the objects of the treaty, with very strong provisions against the admission of Chinese.

The Canadian Cabinet met on Monday at Ottawa, and it is reported that there were serious differences among the members as to the course to be pursued in view of the retaliatory policy proposed by President Cleveland.

General Symth and his staff have returned to Durban from Zululand. It is fully believed, although not officially stated, that Dinizulu has been captured.

A trader from Khartoum, arrived at Cairo, states that a Christian, who had been a Mudir of an Egyptian province, is at Bahr-el-Gazelle with a large force of black soldiers, and that he has several times defeated expeditions sent against him by the rebel Khalifa.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

THE mail papers contain accounts of the recent fatal railway accident in France, of which we published a brief telegraphic account. The Paris correspondence of the *Times*, writing on the 5th inst., says :—

Twelve persons were killed and 40 injured by a shocking railway accident which took place at half-past 2 this morning between Blaisy and Lyons. Miss Marriott, of Polegate, Sussex, is one of the killed, while the injured include her brother, Mr. Edward Marriott, and Mr. Basing Hall (?) of London. The express from Italy and Macon, which leaves Dijon at 2-11, went off the rails at Velars, 5 miles from Dijon, and obstructed both lines. The express for Geneva, leaving Paris at 9-25 and due at Dijon at 2-37, ran at full speed into it. The shock was fearful. Both engines were overturned, and eight of the carriages were dashed to pieces. The driver of the Macon train was killed and the stoker seriously injured. The manager of the Lyons Company was in the Macon train, but was uninjured. The tocsin was rung to bring help from the villagers of Velars, and navvies arrived from Dijon, whither the injured were conveyed. The accident is attributed to a sleeper having given way. Three of the killed were brothers, sons of M. Bachet, of Paris. An artillery captain and his wife and child were in the Macon train. The captain and the child were killed. A lady coming from Italy in the Macon train, on feeling the shock, crept into the corner of the compartment. On hearing frantic cries all around she opened the door, and was about to alight, but she was horrified to see that she would have stepped on the body of a man whose head had been severed from his body. She rushed back into the carriage and could not for two hours be induced to alight.

The following day the same correspondent furnished additional particulars :—

The cause of the Velars accident is still a mystery. There is no truth in the reports that that part of the line was under repair, that the ballast had been removed from under the sleeper, or that reduced speed had been ordered. A train had passed an hour previously, when the line appeared quite safe. The up-train went off the rails, and obstructed the down line only a few moments before the down train was due. There was no time to give the alarm and stop the down train, and the down line at this point is not merely straight, but is at an incline of eight in a thousand. The speed is consequently great (for France), and there is daily supervision at this point. The breakdown of the up train and its being run into by the down train followed each other so closely, that none of the passengers, who were mostly asleep, seem to have been conscious of more than a single shock, yet the state of the line shows that the rails had curved in, that the soil had given way at the point where the train left the rails, and that the train plunged on for a short distance till it stuck fast across the down line. The lights in both trains were extinguished by the shock, and the night was pitch dark, so that the first attempts at rescue had to be made in the dark. No passenger in the up train received any injury. A passenger in one of the hindmost carriages of the down train states he was awoke from a sound sleep by the shock. Piercing cries resounded from all sides. He opened the door, and saw passengers under the fragments of carriages amid a medley of carpet bags and rubbish. The two engines had been dashed down the embankment. A fellow passenger, a frequent traveller, explained to him that the train was half an hour behind time, and had doubtless been going down the descent at extra speed in order to be less behind time at Dijon. Another account, however, states that both trains were punctual, and that had the down train been a minute late, the up train would have passed, and there would merely have been a breakdown.

There were some hairbreadth escapes. A little girl was found with the broken door of the carriage almost touching her. When picked up by a railway official she smiled. Nobody knows to whom she belongs. An officer's wife, whose husband and child were killed by her side, was unhurt. She had been on the point of entering a sleeping car, but at the moment of starting changed her mind. This sleeping car was crushed to atoms. M. Lorette was looking out of the window, and was killed by his skull being crushed, whereas his wife and an officer in the same compartment were uninjured. He was on his way to a sick son at Belloy. M. Bachet, a builder at Asnieres, who, with his wife and brother were killed, was on a tour to Savoy.

There is a passage in the *Daily News* account of the Dijon disaster which for simple tragic sadness is almost unparalleled, even in the terrible annals of railway accidents :—

The wife of an artillery officer showed singular presence of mind. All the lamps having been put out in the collision, she took some matches from her reticule and lighted with them her pocket-handkerchief, and then her straw hat. This enabled her to see that she had lost her husband and her little son, whom she had placed in a corner seat, and who was asleep when killed. He was her only child.

THE CUNNINGHAM COLLECTION OF COINS.

BY the timely and judicious action of Mr. Goschen (Mr. Henry H. Howorth, M.P., writes to the *Times*) the nation has just secured a collection of coins whose value and interest are exceptional. Apart from a meagre chronicle of Ceylon, another of Cashmere, certain family traditions, and legends among the the greater chiefs, we have no history extant of what took place in India in the pre-Mussulman period. Under these circumstances, it will be readily seen how interesting every fragment of record containing statement of a fact becomes to all who are anxious for an explanation of the rise and growth of the wonderful civilisation and culture which mark the earlier ages of Indian progress. Of these materials the most important are epigraphic remains on stone and copper plates (containing decrees of kings and grants of land or privileges)and coins. As to coins, they are contemporary, they are neutral, they tell no lies and hide no truths, and they furnish us with the most complete scaffolding of history in a reliable chronology, in well-ascertained royal names, and very often in a fairly complete geographical compendium of all the towns sufficiently important to have contained mints. Mr. Howorth thus describes the far famed collection of coins just secured for the British Museum :—

"This collection was formed by Sir Alexander Cunningham, under circumstances which will probably never recur. For thirty years he was at the head of the Archæological Survey of India; and it is largely owing to his exertions that we know so much now of India in olden times. He was collecting in the early days of Prinsep, and has been collecting ever since; and his special knowledge combined with his residence for a long time in the North-West gave him special opportunities. The result is a wonderful gathering of unique and rare coins, coins only known to exist in his hands. From the time of Sophytes, who begins the Indian series, down to the English conquest, the collection is very rich indeed, and rich especially in the rare and more valuable series and in coins of very short-lived rulers. Not only are some of the coins themselves very rare, but the greater portion are in exceptional condition, having been the pick of a very large number which have passed through the General's hands. Such a collection of beautiful specimens in gold and silver it would be difficulty to match in any other series. Of copper coins there are, unfortunately, very few, as this part of the collection was lost, with many other treasures, in the wreck of a steamer, and now lies in mud of an Indian river. With rare generosity, General Cunningham has allowed the British Museum to select all his choicest pieces and all those which are needed for the national collection, and this virtually at the price which they cost him in the Indian Bazaars."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ROME.

THE *Political Correspondence* (Vienna) published a semi-official letter from Berlin, which is intended to check the comments of the Italian and German Press, both Liberal and Ultramontane, on the approaching visit of the German Emperor to the Quirinal. The writer says :—

It was not the Emperor who proposed going to the Quirinal. His Majesty wrote to King Humbert stating his desire to pay the latter a visit, upon which the King of Italy replied saying that he should be most happy to receive the Emperor as his guest at the Quirinal. The choice of the city and place of residence was thus not left to the Emperor, who had no option but to accept the invitation as it came. Subsequently, however, the comments of the Press induced Monsignor Galimberti, the Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna, to make certain representations to Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador. These at once received proper attention at Berlin, and the Italian Government was requested to employ what influence it could in order that the Italian journals might not misrepresent the meaning of the German Emperor's visit. In the meantime Prince Bismarck sent a telegram to the Pope, explaining that the Italian alliance added a reinforcement of 500,000 soldiers to the German armies, and that this consideration must override all others in the Emperor's mind; but that nevertheless his Majesty's visit was not intended to prejudge any of the questions existing between the Italian Government and the Vatican. The Berlin writer indignantly rejects the imputation that the Emperor can have had any purpose of strengthening Signor Crispi's position, observing that it is not for a German Emperor to render party service to this or that foreign Minister. He adds that the Pope, with his customary benevolence and discrimination, at once understood the Emperor's intentions, and offered no objection to the visit. The project of the Emperor's going to reside at the Cafarelli Palace, so as to be on neutral ground as it were, was never seriously discussed, for the reason already given—that the Emperor could not bargain over the terms of King Humbert's invitation. It has been arranged that the Emperor when at Rome shall visit the Pope, and this ought to satisfy all parties that his Majesty, King Humbert's friend and ally, is also the friend of his Holiness. Among other things the official writer asserts that, had the Emperor Frederick lived, he would certainly have paid the double visit to the Quirinal and the Vatican, for, while sincerely attached to King Humbert, he professed the greatest veneration for Leo XIII. The writer also states that the Emperor William II. is in regular epistolary correspondence with the Pope.

The *Politische Correspondenz* states positively that the telegram Prince Bismarck was reported to have sent to the Pope explaining the object of the German Emperor's approaching visit to Rome—a telegram the existence of authenticity of which was denied by various German and Italian papers—is genuine.

In this despatch the German Chancellor sets forth how indispensable to Germany is the alliance with Italy, since thereby the military strength of the allied Powers is increased by 500,000 men. The Italian alliance is necessary to secure that the principles of peace shall get the upper hand in Europe; hence it promotes the most vital interest of Germany while leaving all other questions unaffected. The despatch is said to have made a very favourable impression on the Pope, who has also received from Vienna futher comforting news respecting the object of the German Emperor's projected tour to Italy. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* adds that it is hinted that, during the visit of the Emperor William in Rome, his intervention may possibly be invoked in favour of the policy of the Vatican, especially as regards the Roman question.

THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

The news from the Balkan Peninsula, a Vienna correspondent telegraphs, has of late consisted almost exclusively of tales of brigandage and blood.

In the latter, the different tribes of Albania and other parts of Macedonia are the actors. These cases of lawlessness are not considered to have any political character, notwithstanding the boast of captured Bulgarian brigands of their political connections. The raids of the Miridites, Arnauts, and other tribes into the Macedonian villages, which usually are burnt down, have, however, a tendency to develop into larger affairs, and then to assume a political aspect. Macedonia, in particular, is dangerous ground, and Turkey would act in its own interest, as well as in that of peace in the Balkan Peninsula, by taking a lesson from the energy of Bulgaria as regards brigandage. Several articles have appeared in a Roumanian paper from the pen of Alexander Beldiman, a son of Prince Alexander Cuza, in which a change of Constitution is demanded, so as to exclude the King's nephew, Prince Ferdinand Hohenzollern, from the Throne. A *plebiscite* is also proposed for deciding the question of succession. The articles have caused a great stir in the little kingdom, but have in reality no significance whatever except as marking the commencement of the electoral campaign. The present Chamber will be dissolved during the next few days, and the general elections will take place about the middle of October. It is stated in St. Petersburg that the Russian Government will maintain an impassive attitude in regard to the Bulgarian agitation to Macedonia, considering that the conduct of the Bulgarians towards Russia does not deserve any effort on the part of the latter to turn them from an adventurous enterprise which may result to their own detriment.

AN ALBANIAN MANIFESTO.

The Albanians, residing at Bucharest, who, for the past four years, have formed a special society known under the name of "Drita," with branches in several of the principal towns in Roumania and the East generally, have issued a manifesto addressed to all their compatriots.

Numerous copies of this document are being forwarded to the other side of the Danube to be distributed in the different Balkan States. The manifesto points out that all the peoples of the East have now obtained their independence, and that the Albanians alone are still suffering from a certain oppression, for which, it declares, the Greeks are principally responsible, and against them the struggle must, therefore, be taken up and pursued with all possible energy. In order to attain the end in view, proceeds the manifesto, the necessary funds must be forthcoming, and an appeal is therefore made to all well-to-do members of the community, as well as to those who believe in the just cause of the Albanians. Simultaneously with the manifesto, the first number appeared of a paper, published in the Albanian language, under the title Spiquetari (The Albanian), with the object of promoting the interests of the nation.

GERMANY.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* announces the betrothal of the Princess Sophie, the third sister of the Emperor William, to the Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince of Greece.

This engagement has been entered into with the assent of the German Emperor and the Dowager Empresses Augusta and Frederick. The Imperial Court being still in mourning, the betrothal has been unaccompanied by the usual solemnities. The event throws a new light, says the *Times'* correspondent, on the recent presence in Berlin of the Kings of Greece and Denmark. It betokens a further step in the reconciliation between the dynasties of Denmark and Prussia, and at the same time deepens the interest of the Hohenzollerns in the development of the Eastern question and its side issues affecting the Hellenic Peninsula.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The Empress Frederick and her daughter, Princess Victoria, arrived on the 1st inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Main, whence they proceeded in open carriages to the Villa Riess, near Kronberg, in the neighbouring Taunus Mountains. Her Majesty inspected the house and grounds, it is believed, with a view to an eventual purchase. It is understood (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) to be the Empress's desire to pass most of the summer in future years at some very quiet spot. How intense is now her desire for seclusion may be gathered from the fact that by her express desire sentinels have been placed all round her Palace of Friedrichskron, so that nobody can approach within a thousand feet of it without her special permission. Her Majesty proceeded from the Villa Riess to Bad Homburg, where she arrived at half-past twelve. An hour later she received a visit from the Prince of Wales and Princess Christian, with whom she went out for a drive.

THE EMPEROR.

With regard to the Emperor's military talents, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* recently heard a rather significant story :—

While he was Prince of Prussia, he frequently played at the war game "Kriegaspiell," in which he always made extremely clear, quick, and appropriate dispositions. He paid, however, very little regard to the losses of troops his movements involved, which were often so great that the officers conducting the game repeatedly declared them impractiosble. In the interesting lectures which the Prince afterwards gave on these same games, he said that the officers of the General Staff, who had superintended them, had declared it would have been impossible to carry them out in actual warfare. He, however, adhered to his own opinion. He held that "nothing should be impossible for Prussian troops."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

As is usual on the anniversary of the Battle of Sedan, the Army Corps of the Guards—which garrisons Berlin, Potsdam, and Spaddau, and forms altogether a force of nearly 20,000 men on a peace footing—was passed in review on the 1st inst., by the Emperor William in circumstances of great pomp and splendour.

The Emperor was in the saddle by seven o'clock and at the head of the company whose duty it was to go to the palace and carry out for distribution on the field the colours of the various regiments. The Emperor's suite was a brilliant one, including the Kings of Sweden and Saxony, between whom he rode along the lines of troops, who greeted him with loud hurrahs; while every variety of uniform lent colour to the crowd of princes, generals, and foreign representatives, who afterwards took up their stand behind his Majesty at the saluting-point, including the English cuiras and helmet of Colonel Oliver Montagu of the Blues, the scarlet tunic and bearskin of Count Gleichen of the Grenadier Guards, and the gaudy, turban-like head-dress of Colonel Prinsep, of the 11th Bengal Lancers. A novel feature of this year's review was the presence of a captive balloon from which, at an altitude of about 1,000ft., a couple of reconnoitrers belonging to the aeronaut detachment of the Railway Regiment made an accurate register of all that was passing below. The troops marched past twice, taking about two hours for the operation. It was an interesting moment when the Emperor, leaving the saluting-point, placed himself at the head of the 1st Foot Guards, and afterwards in front of the scarlet Hussars of the Guard, and led these regiments past the Kings of Saxony and Sweden. At the parade dinner the Emperor made a short speech, in which he toasted the Army Corps of the Guards and its commander, General von Pape. On the same evening a number of warriors' associations held high revel in various parts of the city, patriotic speeches being made, and, says the *Times* correspondent, "great quantities of beer being consumed."

FRANCE.

M. Floquet made two speeches at Toulon on the 1st inst. on concluding his visit to the fleet, and before returning to Paris.

The naval manœuvres, he said, had made him proud of his country, not merely for the development of material force which insured her the respect of the foreigner. Protestations against the Dictatorship of Dec. 2 and against Royalists who incited the foreigner against the Republic, had in past times been necessary, but there was now the legal and pacific Republic. "Do not," said M. Floquet, "let it be tampered with by the open pretensions of Royalist restorations or by the devious adventures of dictatorships. . . . What Government is certain of not making blunders and of always being able to do what is desired by itself and its friends? Be indulgent towards us, for our sincerity is per fect, and we desire a free and progressive Republic and the greatness of the country."

M. Floquet afterwards visited La Seyne, where he was welcomed by the Mayor. After complimenting the artisans on their resistance to the empire he said :

Let them know that I am not one of those who try to dupe their follow-citizens by promising the impossible. I am not one of those who say or believe that everything can be transformed by a stroke of the wand. There are some who tell you that by abolishing the liberties won by your fathers and by serving a particular man, all difficulties will be overcome and every satisfaction obtained. Leave these theories to charlatans, to those with designs they cannot avow. We have succeeded in giving you the franchise. Universal suffrage has made you your own masters. The French Revolution gave you the rights of man. You have now every liberty, and it is for you by your perseverance, your spirit of justice and fairness and your prudence, to realise all your legitimate aspirations. The Government can only do one thing—uphold law and liberty equally for all while protecting the weak.

RUSSIA.

Judging from the statements published in the Russian papers, there can be but little doubt that the peasants in almost all the provinces of the Empire, but especially in the South, are at present animated with more hostile feelings towards the great proprietors and the authorities than ever before. On many occasions the peasants have committed deeds of voilence, and have displayed much cruelty. The papers are clamouring for energetic measures. The movement, they say, should be quickly suppressed to prevent its taking a still more serious turn. The Russian Government intends next month to pass an extraordinary bill in the Council of the Empire against the agrarian movement. The railway line connecting the port of Novorossisk with the Rostoff and Vladi-Kaukas system has been opened by Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. The completion of this line is one of the most important events of recent years to the Black Sea trade. Novorossisk, with its railway connections with the Kuban district and the richly productive provinces of which Rostoff is the centre, will probably become within a few years only second to Odessa as a maritime port. It possesses a fine natural harbour completely protected. Some four millions of roubles have been spent upon it by the Government. A correspondent at Odessa writes :—

In order to avoid a recurrence of the coal famine which prevailed in Odessa last winter the Governor-General has ordered the establishment of a city magazine capable of storing 500,000 poods of Russian coal. The magazines will, however, be rapidly emptied on the closing of navigation in the Sea of Azof. The coal famine last winter prevailed whilst hundreds of British vessels were coming here for grain in water-ballast, owing to the prohibitively high tax on English coal. There is a report in circulation here that the coal tax and the imposts on other foreign imports are shortly to be reduced. However this may be, the Custom House authorities here declare themselves verging on bankruptcy, and admittedly because the prohibitive nature of many duties has virtually stopped imports.

ITALY.

King Humbert on the 3rd inst. visited Faenza where he received a hearty welcome. His Majesty afterwards returned to Forli, and accompanied by the Crown Prince, the Duke of Aosta, and his son, the Count of Turin, proceeded to the railway station to meet Queen Margherita.

Signor Crispi has, according to a Rome correspondent, informed the French Representative that he will not reply to the last Note of M. Goblet, and the incident is considered as officially closed.

A serious explosion occurred on the 1st inst. in the military gunpowder factory at Scafasi. Three of the men at work at the time were killed on the spot and four sustained severe injuries.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL SMYTH, accompanied by his staff, has arrived at Etshowe, on his way back to Durban.

The coast of South Africa has been visited by terrific gales. Of eleven vessels lying in Algoa Bay nine have been wrecked. The crews of seven of these have been landed, while active measures are being taken for the rescue of the remainder. The loss of life is uncertain, beyond that three men are known to have been drowned.

From private letters received from Shoshong it appears that Grobelaar was turned out Matabeleland by Lobengula. It is said that Lobengula gives up all claim to the disputed territory, and agrees to the settlement of the boundary question on the lines laid down by Khama.

Two expeditions have left Barberton for Unizilalana. One goes to develop a concession already obtained from the King, and the other to obtain a concession. The Portuguese claim that the whole country has been concessioned for gold to the National Company, but the King admits no Portuguese rights over the country. A map of the concession issued by the National Portuguese Company tends to confirm this.

Great opposition has been raised by public meetings, memorials, and deputation against President Kruger's action in creating a banking monopoly in favour of a Dutch institution. On the subject of the rough draft of the concession, an *Argus* leader, under the heading "Financial Follies," says :—"No more preposterous scheme has ever been seriously put forward by the responsible head of a State. The bank may have a capital of £500,000, but may start with a capital of only £180,000, the shares to be fully paid-up, and the notes to be redeemable in gold only at the Pretoria head office. The management is to consist of a board in Holland, a board at Pretoria, and a bench of commissioners, consisting of a president and committee of supervision. The bank must lend one-fourth of its capital to the Government, and may advance another fourth as an overdraft, and the remaining two-fourths on mortgage on landed property. Great injury is anticipated to business by the closing of the existing banking institutions and the loss of competition.

THE TROUBLES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

A STAFF Corps subaltern writes to the *St. James's Gazette* airing the grievances of many other Indian officers besides himself. He says :—

You will be doing a substantial service to a very poor and uninfluential body—the subalterns and captains of the Indian army, married and unmarried—by allowing me to plead their cause in your columns. Now-a-days one does not become a captain in the Staff Corps until after eleven years' service: the average of the British service is nine. Therefore no one who can afford to remain with a British regiment joins the native army. But now that the rupee has sunk to the value of 1s. 4d., while the prices of all foods supplies and servants' wages have risen some 20 per cent., the future of the Indian army officer, especially if married, means a life-long struggle with actual privations, and his children cannot in future be brought up as ladies and gentlemen. He joined the service unaware of this fluctuation of the rupee, and ever since it has been going from bad to worse; and, with his pay reduced by 50 per cent. and all his expenses raised 20 per cent., he cannot afford to remit home money to insure his life in favour of his wife.

I would ask you, then, to take our part, who have not influence enough to make our just claims heard. What we want is the rupee fixed at some reasonable standard, such as it was when we entered the native army. Surely there are many possibilities of retrenchment in Indian expenditure if the authorities were only in earnest, and would sacrifice some patronage to put bread into the mouths of the little ones of the junior officers. Why need there be three commanders-in-chief and all their expensive staffs? Again, I believe the India Office costs India 250,000*l.* per annum, which has to be remitted home at 50 per cent. loss by exchange. Surely there could be found fifteen good and capable men who, having made their fortune in the higher posts of the civil and military services, would be glad of some responsible and important occupation for their leisure, and who would give their services gratis to their country. If members of Parliament (who have not come in for a good pension) do it, why should not they? And if the rupee has depreciated, and the officer's pay has been reduced 50 per cent. in consequence, why should not all the officials at the India Office be paid according to the value of the rupee? They and their families have not to bear the heat and burden of the day. If their wives and children are ill, they can send them to the seaside for a few shillings, and have not to borrow money at ruinous interest to raise a thousand rupees for their families' passage home.

IN reference to the above letter, the *St. James's Gazette* says :—

That particular quarter of heathendom which comprises our Indian Empire has always had strong attractions for the young military officer. Nowhere under the British flag is there a better chance of seeing active service; and when no little war is in progress ample opportunities are afforded for finding amusement, if not profit, in the inglorious arts of peace. The shooting is good, the society agreeable, and, though the plains are unpleasantly warm in the summer months, it is seldom impossible to get a change to the hills at least once a year. Moreover, in India, if a subaltern had little or no private means, or owed more than he could borrow, he might leave the Queen's regiment and obtain an appointment in the Indian army, where he would be certain of regular promotion, and till recently would get much better pay. In many respects, therefore, the Staff Corps subaltern, as he is called, was to be envied. He was bound to be a captain after a certain number of years; a major and colonel after so many more; and nothing but a bullet or a court-martial, or some such interruption, could prevent his retirement on a fixed date with a comfortable pension.

But all this was too good to last. The currency in which the officers of the Indian army are paid is sadly depreciated; and, where they formerly drew 100*l.*, they now get only about 66*l.* As regards pay, they are as badly off as other Englishmen serving in India; but this, of course, is by no means a consolation. While the civil servant, moreover, gets his pension in pounds sterling, the military officer has to suffer by the loss in exchange, and there is no saying when the value of the rupee will touch its lowest limit. In fact, no one will deny that the Indian subaltern's case is an exceedingly hard one. Divers attempts have been made, indeed, to show that the rupee buys just as much in India as it used to; and it may be that, if the Staff Corps subaltern only fed himself on rice and lentils, only drank water, lived in a native hut, and dressed in country-made fabrics, he would find the cost of living very little altered. But this cannot well be done. His mess expenses have increased because a considerable proportion of what he eats and drinks comes from England, and must be paid for in sovereigns. His uniform costs more. The price of horse flesh has risen. Rent is higher than it used to be, and servants expect more wages. Then, again, the subaltern used oftener than not to enter the Staff Corps because he wanted to marry; and, owing to the fall of exchange a wife costs nearly as much again as she used to. A correspondent who wrote to us on this subject the other day was only telling the exact truth. The Indian subaltern, through no fault of his own, has fallen on evil days; and it requires no deep insight into Asiatic politics to see that his grievance must be attended to. He has appealed in vain to the Indian Government and to the Secretary of State; and he can hardly be blamed if he makes a final appeal to the English public.

The misfortunes of the subaltern in regard to his pay are aggravated by the slowness of promotion as compared with the progress made by officers in the British forces. In many British regiments there has been a far quicker rate of promotion of late years; while the Indian lieutenant before he becomes a captain must still serve just as long as he formerly had to. This, however, is quite a separate question; and it is enough to say that many high authorities are agreed as to the advisability of curtailing the period. The loss he suffers by the depreciation of silver is a more serious matter than the comparative slowness of promotion, and requires a more stringent remedy. There are two ways of meeting the difficulty, and possibly something might be done in both directions. It is occasionally hinted that the Indian subaltern might cut down his expenses. A table of figures showing the number of times an average subaltern drinks champagne for dinner, the cost of his polo ponies, and the amount of his losses at whist at rupee points, would afford food for reflection. In common with other servants of the Indian Government, he draws less pay than he used to; but his superfluous expenditure remains pretty well what it always was. But even allowing for this, it is impossible to resist his claim for compensation for loss by exchange; and it would most likely have been admitted long ago had the officials at the India Office drawn their pay in the same coin. But, though the money in both cases comes out of the pockets of the Indian tax-payer, the India Office clerk continues to draw his unabated salary in pounds sterling, while the Indian subaltern is mulcted of the difference between ten rupees and fifteen. The anomaly is preposterous. The India Office clerk might in many cases be dispensed with; but it is not too much to say that without the subaltern the Indian Empire would collapse like a house of cards. We must have British officers in the Indian army; and we cannot afford to let them be discontented or inefficient. Private mercantile firms are paying their English employes a higher salary as compensation for the loss by exchange; and the Government must do the same, not only for its military officers, but for every Englishman in the service. And they must be paid in a currency not liable to sudden and great fluctuations; and until this is done it should be distinctly understood by all young Englishmen in search of a career that Government service in India, either in the army or in the civil departments, is an exceedingly risky speculation.

The comments brought forward the following letters. E. T. D. writes :—

Sir,—It is not often I differ seriously from the opinions expressed in your valuable paper; but, such a case having occurred, I hope you will allow me to explain how I differ from your article on the above subject. I do not, of course, deny that the fall of the rupee is a great hardship to many officers and others in India; but the one class to which it is least hardship—to which, indeed, it is sometimes a positive benefit—is the class above referred to. To say that where a subaltern formerly drew £100 he now draws only £66 is misleading: he does not draw pounds but rupees. It is true that where he was formerly able to send home £100 he can now only send home £66. But nine subalterns out of ten do not send home any appreciable portion of their pay; what little they spend on "Europe stores" they would probably not have been able to so spend at all in the old days—at any rate, if they were in an up-country station. The improved facilities of carriage have more than counteracted the fall of the rupee in this respect. But the chief point of my agrument is that most subalterns not only do not send money home, but actually receive it from home; and, consequently, the lower the rupee falls, the better for them. I was a subaltern in India myself once, and I used to rejoice when the rupee went down. When I got fourteen rupees instead of twelve for my sovereign I could keep another polo pony.

As to a "claim" for compensation for loss by exchange, I cannot admit that any officer has any claim at all. He entered the service with a full knowledge that he would be paid in rupees, and that the rupee might "fall." If it had risen, would he have felt bound to refund the excess? It is no doubt hard on some officers with wives and families to support at home, and their cases might be charitably considered by the Government; but they, even, have no "claim" whatever. And, after all, the Government themselves are the greatest losers by the fall of the rupee: it is hard to expect them to bear other people's losses as well as their own. Let me implore you, Sir, to lend your aid in checking the gratuitous manufacture of such spurious grievances, if only in order that the genuine ones may obtain recognition.

"A Sufferer writes :—"

Sir,—Your able advocacy of the Indian Staff Corps subaltern's claims in consequence of the alarming depreciation of the rupee is in one respect founded on a misapprehension. It is not the

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

In a despatch from Ottawa, the American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, gives some information concerning the meeting of the Cabinet at which President Cleveland's retaliatory Message was considered :—

The British Government, it is stated in the despatch the moment it was known that Congress would be asked to pass a measure of retaliation against Canada, cabled to Sir John Macdonald, requesting him to furnish the full text of the extent and character of the commercial relations which had existed between the United States and Canada since the confederation of the British North American provinces; also a clear statement of all remonstrances that had been made by the United States against Canada for alleged irregularities in according to United States citizens the rights conceded by treaty; also a full explanation of the probable effect on the Dominion if the proposed retaliation measures were carried out. This information was prepared and laid before the Cabinet on the 3rd inst., before being forwarded to the British Government. It is stated on the most trustworthy authority that in asking for this information, Lord Salisbury enjoined the Dominion Government to exercise the utmost caution in every movement just now, when any irregular steps might tend to strengthen the feeling of hostility which has been raised towards the Dominion.

The meeting was exceptionally lively, the despatch proceeds:—Members of the Cabinet by no means unite in endorsing the remedies Sir John proposed. It is impossible to ascertain what suggestions the British Government have offered beyond caution, nor is it possible to learn what line of campaign Sir John proposed, although it is known that several members of his Cabinet were by no means in accord with his suggestions. There was a strong disposition on the part of several Ministers immediately to withdraw the obnoxious order which discriminates against American vessels in the use of Canadian canals; but those opposing such a step gave as a reason that it would look as if the Dominion Government had been scared into doing so. The power of the President to suspend a binding privilege under Section 29 of the Washington Treaty was considered; it being universally agreed that it could not be done, unless two years notice was given, without breaking the treaty. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, pointed out, despite the contention of President Cleveland that no notice of the intention of the United States Government to terminate Section 29 has been given, and it could not be legally abrogated until this was done. Nothing definite was decided upon. It is stated that a serious rupture in Sir John's Cabinet is not improbable over the interference of the Home Government.

The Honourable Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, in a conversation at Victoria, British Columbia, on the 3rd inst., said that President Cleveland's attitude was inconsistent and unworthy of the character of a statesman. He thought that the retaliation scheme added self-reliance to Canadian citizens and would produce the same effect as the abrogation of the treaty of 1864 did, resulting in the abandonment by Canadian farmers of the raising of coarse grains, and the cultivation of such a class of farm products as would find a ready market in England. The result was that last year 700,000 dols. worth of cheese alone had been shipped to England. The attempt to force Canada into annexation in 1864 had created a national sentiment and had caused Canadian progress to advance with great strides, and if the proposed retaliation scheme were put into action it would produce a similar effect. He said that Canada would serenely pursue her course. More business would force Canadian products. While disorder might at first ensue, Canada would at last be the gainer; but retaliation on the part of America upon goods in transit in bond would be a foolish policy.

THE ROAR OF THE BRITISH LION.

The *Standard* of the 3rd inst. warns the President and Government of the United States that it will be well for them to remember that Canada is a dependency of the British Government, and that, if the necessity should unfortunately arise, she has behind her the guns of the English ironclads.

If our American cousins fail to understand this allusion: if—in difference to the tone of coarse brutality which seems to be the distinguishing features of their domestic politics—they invite us to reply their insults and to their invectives in a strain that they will comprehend, perhaps we may be allowed (says the *Standard*) to recall to their recollections the affair of the Trent, in which the "British lion" by no means came off second best. The indignation that has been aroused in Canada by the extraordinary proposals of President Cleveland to the United States Legislature ought surely to induce that body, before it is too late, to save the American people from one of the severest reproaches that can be addressed to a nation. If we have to deal with a nation of filibusters, let us at least know it. No greater political offence against the *lex gentium* can well be conceived than to sacrifice fair dealing with neighbouring and friendly communities to the monetary exigencies of party conflict. But it is as manifest as the sun at noonday that President Cleveland, in the tone he adopted towards Canada, is animated simply by the desire to outmanœuvre his political opponents, and to secure for himself and the party of which he is at present the head, a renewal of the presidential term of power. Such a proceeding would be miserable enough, even if it carried with it no worse result than to inflict in the Canadians certain financial losses, and upon England the prospect of a serious rupture, at no distant date, with the United States.

We know something of party struggles (the *Standard* proceeds), and of their demoralising influence, on this side of the Atlantic; but it is the simple truth to say that they have never been allowed to influence our conduct towards other Powers in so monstrous a manner as that which is now being exhibited in the United States. England made, not very long ago, great sacrifices of her *amour propre* in what she conceived to be her duty towards the United States. But we will tell our American cousins frankly, that we have not advanced so far towards the ideal of Christianity that we are prepared to turn our cheek to the Transatlantic smiter. The blow proposed by President Cleveland is struck ostensibly, in the first place, at the Dominion of Canada; but he is well aware, and all his countrymen are aware, that it strikes equally at Great Britain, which is bound by every consideration of honour and self-respect to stand by Canada whenever her rights are unjustly invaded and assailed. It is impossible to dissociate the existing situation and the present action of the two great parties in the United States from the earnest, conscientious, and untiring endeavours, alike of this country and of Canada, to bring to a friendly and successful conclusion all prevailing differences of opinion between them on the one side and the United States on the other, regarding the fisheries controversy.

The Message of President Cleveland to Congress showed that the Democratic party, rather than be outbid with the American electors by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison, were prepared to add injury to insult in their dealings with England and Canada. Will any honest American maintain that we have not the gravest cause for complaint in respect of the behaviour of his Government towards us in this remarkable controversy? Will any candid American deny that his Government is treating the Canadians with unfairness, and this country with unfriendliness, and an unfriendliness that has been entirely unprovoked? Can the American people be surprised if the Canadians, by no means an aggressive or quarrelsome people, deeply resent the policy the President proposes to pursue against them, and if England, which has a score of times given evidence of its more than conciliatory disposition towards the States, has already absolutely made up its mind to stand by the Canadians in the struggle? We will continue (the *Standard* concludes) to hope that, as the apologetic friends of America say, the President's bark will prove worse than his bite. But should this hope be disappointed, the result of his "retaliatory" policy will be to make England and America enemies instead of friends, and to increase in the breast of the Canadian people the sense and spirit of a genuine patriotism.

The *New York Evening Post* makes the following remarks upon the above article :—

The word "filibuster" has a definite meaning. As the *Standard*, knows it signifies one who seeks to possess himself of his neighbour's territory by violence. It is amasing that the chief Tory organ can ascribe such a character to a country that has repeatedly refused foreign territory offered to it in the way of peaceful negotiation. So far as Canada is concerned, we venture to say that nobody ever thinks of annexing, by force, the smallest scrap of her territory. But if the *Standard* is a bad interpreter of our intentions, it ought not to be so of our intelligence. If there was any lurking purpose of filibustering among us, it would be first discovered in the adaptation of means to ends. We should make preparation commensurate with our means, and with the end we had in view.

Several American journals discuss the readiness of the United States for war, not with a view to attack, but defence and their unanimous conclusion is that the United States are at the mercy of any naval Power. In the Senate, Mr. Riddleberger of Virgina, commented on the *Standard* article. He said, "We have men behind our guns, and not slaves."

AN INDIAN VISITOR AT SHEFFIELD.

The Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, visited Sheffield in the beginning of the month, and took part in a political gathering—the meeting at which Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., addressed his constituents—and in the locally famous Cutler's Feast. At Mr. Howard Vincent's meeting, the Chairman made special reference to the Hyderabad Nawab's presence. He remarked :—

They were especially honoured by the presence of a distinguished visitor from the Empire of her Majesty, the Empire of India—(loud cheers)—for on his left there sat the Nawab Mehdi Hasan, the Chief Justice of the native State of Hyderabad—(cheers)—a State, he thought, he might almost say, the only State whose army remained faithful to the Crown of England in the time of the Mutiny of 1857—(cheers)—and which now by the foresight and the intelligence which ruled us was opening up every inch of its territory to the commerce of this country. (Cheers.) They trusted that the Chief Justice would take back to the Nizam, his ruler, reminiscences of his visit to this, one of the great centres of mercantile industry in this country—(cheers)—and that he would feel that although his birth-place, although his living-place, might be at a distance from them, his heart and theirs beat in union—(cheers)—his mind and theirs were always tending to one object—the preservation of the greatness of the greatest empire of the world. (Cheers.) The Chief Justice had promised that in the course of the evening he would say a few words to them—(cheers)—and he was sure when that time came he would get a right good, hearty Sheffield welcome.

In responding to a resolution welcoming him and assuring him of the hearty good will of the people of Sheffield for their fellow subjects in the Indian Empire, the Nawab, a Sheffild paper says,

Was received with extraordinary enthusiasm. When silence was regained, he delivered a speech in excellent English, which was frequently cheered. He said: Gentlemen,—I have not come here as a member of any political party, but I am happy to say a few words, in answer to the expression of goodwill towards India which you have just carried. I am gratified to see that the people of this great nation are more and more realising the importance of India as an integral part and parcel of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Generally speaking, it must be admitted that India has never been so peaceful, so prosperous, and so united in her loyalty to the British Crown as she is to-day. (Cheers.) The independent States, from the largest, the State of Hyderabad, which I have the honour to serve, and which is equal to France in size, down to the smallest, are following the example of the British Government, and are developing their commerce and industry, improving their administration, encouraging the education of the people, and are united in their allegiance to the Imperial Throne. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, there are millions of people in India, of every race and creed, and these are all united and maintained in security and peace by the authority of British Government. (Hear, hear.) But besides the bond of authority which maintains law and order in a country which has so often been torn by internal distraction, we hope for another bond of union in the goodwill and sympathy of English people. (Cheers.) We are the fellow subjects of one gracious Monarch, we share one mighty empire, and it is our duty to work together for the honour of that empire. (Cheers.) The goodwill towards India and the Indians, which I have found prevalent in this country, is of happy omen for the future. (Hear, hear.) I am shortly going back to India, and I feel proud to take away with me, and convey to my countrymen, the good wishes which you have so kindly expressed to-night. (Cheers.) We are by nature a grateful race, and you may be sure that your kindnesses to us will never be forgotten, and will bear fruit in producing a united and glorious empire. (Cheers.) You need not be afraid of any foreign aggression; you will be sure of unanimous support, for we are all ready to defend the honour of England in any part of the world. I am very glad to have the occasion of meeting so many of you here, and I thank you most sincerely for you kindly feelings towards India. (Cheers.)

On the next evening the Nawab was at the cutler's banquet where, says the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, he was cordially cheered during the able and acceptable address which he made in response to the toast the "Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown." Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., in proposing the toast, said :—

This ancient Corporation welcomes, probably for the first time, so eminent a representative of our three-hundred million fellow-subjects in India, as the Nawab Mehdi Hasan Khan, Chief Justice of Hyderabad. (Cheers.) He declares by his legal training, his culture, and his high judicial station that the British in India have striven to do their duty to the native races. (Hear, hear.) With less than 200,000 Europeans in all Hindoostan it is through the influence of such minds that the loyalty of all India to the Empress-Queen is assured. (Hear, hear.) The Nizam of Hyderabad is the most powerful of the 500 independent princes of India, and from his Chief Justice you will hear to-night that his devotion to the suzerain Power has not diminished since two years ago his Highness made that magnificent and eloquent offer of men, money, and service—(loud cheers)—on the northern frontier, against the threatened invasion of our dependencies. (Renewed cheers.)

Nawab Mehdi Hassan, who had an enthusiastic reception, responded as follows :—

Mr. Master Cutler, my Lords, and gentlemen.—It is with the greatest possible pleasure that I come here as your guest to night, and I must ask your indulgence for a few moments in the unworthy attempt which I now make to reply on behalf of India and the toast that you have so cordially drunk. This is the first visit to your great country which I have paid, and it is perfoundly gratifying that I should have been chosen as the first native of India who has been asked to respond, at your feasts, to the toast of India. (Cheers.) The wonderful sight I have seen in your town during my short stay here recalls to my mind some of the benefits that have been conferred upon India under the rule of her gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Loud cheers.) I might speak of the protection from foreign aggression that India has enjoyed, her freedom from internal brawls, and of even-handed justice between man and man that British rule has secured to her. (Hear, hear.) But standing as I am in one of the principal commercial centres of the world, I think it more suitable to speak of the great commercial development of India. (Cheers.) Thirty years ago there were only a few miles of railway, and now you can travel by rail throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Started and guided by English enterprise, manufactures have sprung up in India, and the enormous resources of the country are daily further developed. (Hear, hear.) We certainly have no commercial centre to match Sheffield, where chimneys are like a forest. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) But we are advancing by degrees, and already there is a marked increase of spirit, of enterprise, and commercial independence in India. (Hear, hear.) And the most important of all is that railways and canals have made a recurrence of the once familiar horrors of a famine practically impossible. (Cheers.) Mr. Master Cutler and gentlemen, these are the great benefits, and they are fully appreciated by his Highness the Nizam and the other princes who are following in the steps of the British Government in developing the resources of their States, and adopting the lessons of western civilisation. (Cheers.) His Highness the Nizam and his Minister, who is himself a premier noble of that kingdom, are staunch in their allegiance and loyalty to the British Throne. (Cheers.) His Highness, as you know, has offered his men and money for Imperial defence—(cheers)—and his faithful Minister, Sir Asman Jah, proposed to lead his own troops into the field if required. (Loud cheers.) Thus, you see, we are ready to face the enemies of England in any part of the world—(cheers)—and it is no wonder, because we are convinced that the chief hope for India is in the maintenance of a strong, impartial, and benevolent Government like the present. (Loud cheers.) Now I thank you, Mr. Master Cutler and gentlemen, most sincerely for the kindness and hospitality which you have shown me to-night, and for your associating my name with that of the vast and populous Empire of which I am a native—(cheers)—and for the prosperity of which, as well as that of this great country, my prayers are continually offered up to our common Father. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The Exeter tramways, which cost £30,000, have been sold to the Corporation of the city for £6,000. A pleasant transaction for the original shareholders, says *Truth*. But the tramways laid down in Madras at a heavy outlay were offered a few years afterwards at a price equally inadequate, and no one would take them over.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! Messrs. COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

CRICKET.

Parsees v. Gentlemen of Warwickshire.

In dull and showery weather the Parsees commenced a two days' fixture with the Gentlemen of Warwickshire, at the Warwickshire County Ground, Edgbaston-road, Birmingham, on the 4th instant. Throughout the day there was but a moderate attendance. The home team won the toss, and batted first. The luncheon interval arrived with the score standing at 96 for six wickets, and the innings eventually closed for 200 at five minutes to four. Udal was last out for 57. The Parsees started their innings with Morenas and Baposala, and when stumps were drawn for the day they had lost six wickets for 100 runs. Next day they increased this total to 164, leaving them 36 runs to the bad. In the second innings of the Gentlemen, Edelmann and Johnson, the first pair of batsmen, took the score to 101 before they were parted, but wickets then fell rather quickly, and eight were down for 150. Rhodes and Hill came to the rescue, however, and in the end the total realised 219, Rhodes taking out his bat for 38. The Parsees wanted 251 runs to win when they started upon their second venture, and at the call of time, when the match had to be left drawn, they had made 62 of that number for the loss of three wickets. Mr. Abel, the Surrey professional, has accepted an offer of £1,000 to go to India and coach the Parsees in cricket, returning to England in time for his next season's engagements.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Correspondence relating to Chinese immigration into the Australian colonies, with a return of Acts passed by the Legislatures of these colonies and of Canada and British Columbia on the subject, has just been issued in the form of a Blue-book. The grievance felt by the Chinese Government with regard to the treatment of Chinese immigrants by the Australian colonies appears to have taken practical shape in a Note addressed by the Chinese Ambassador to Lord Salisbury on Dec. 21, 1887. While popular feeling was rising in the colonies, and legislation was proposed with the view of giving effect to the views of the colonists, Lord Salisbury, on June 13 last, informed the Chinese Ambassador in London that a conference of representatives of the various Australian Governments had been appointed to meet and consider the question, in the hope of securing legislation which, while effective from the colonial standpoint, should be of a character as far as possible in accordance with the feeling and views of the Chinese Government. In this communication the Prime Minister pointed out the grounds on which the working classes of the Australian colonies were entirely opposed to any considerable further introduction of labourers into their respective countries. Chinese immigrants, he showed, were objected to, not only on account of their vast number and their competition as wage-earners, but on the ground that they do not become assimilated with the British population, and that they rarely, if ever, become settled colonists themselves, but remain essentially aliens in manners, customs, and religion, and generally return to China when they have saved sufficient money in the colonies for their wants in their native country. This letter was followed by other correspondence, and finally, on June 22, Lord Salisbury, in a letter addressed to Sir J. Walsham, the British Minister at the Court of Pekin, reviewed the general course of negotiations, detailing the action taken by her Majesty's Government and the Australasian colonies with regard to the whole question of Chinese immigration, and instructing him to urge upon the Chinese Government that they should agree to a convention similar to that adopted in the case of the United States. Lord Salisbury added :—"Her Majesty's Government are, as you well know, most anxious that all proper regard should be paid to the feelings of the Chinese nation, with which this country is happily on a very friendly footing, and that no measures should be adopted in the colonies that could be regarded as at variance with the treaty engagements between China and Great Britian." A telegram from Melbourne says that the Supreme Court has given its decision in the test action brought by Chun Tsong Toy, one of the Chinese passengers by the Afghan, against the Government to recover damages for not being allowed to land in Victoria. The majority of the judges decided in favour of the plaintiff. The Chief Justice was, however, among those who dissented from the verdict.

INDIAN ENGLISH.

The *Athæneum*, without indicating whence the following passage is taken, prints it as "a good specimen of Indian English :"—

"The question that strikes most is whether Dr. P. K. Ray is fit for the Presidency College. The College wants a full man. But the Dr. has no hind-toes, and therefore not a full man, and is not fit for his present post. Last year a single stroke of the pen set him a-reeling with such convulsions that he could hardly stand on his fore-legs. Some one threw at him a shaft of dishonesty in the dark; and his agitations were violent, although it did not strike him. We fear something might be found out from this, if we are to believe in the story about the learned Kalidass of stolen ring notoriety detected by his agitations on seeing Bararuchi, while anointing his forehead with earth after bathing. The facts speak for themselves, and the wise reader is to apply the rules of probability for himself, taking care to notice that the members of the Brahmo Somaj, whether they have cut-tail or cock's-head, are hedged by Divinity and your sharp logical shafts are but blunt against them. Brahmo dishonest! suspicious, reasonless. But be that as it may, Dr. Ray could hardly control himself, and at last has revenged himself by plucking 48 P. C. of the candidates for the last B. A. in Philosophy. A secret whisper of his in the long ears of the examiners has produced this unprecedented havoc in the A. course. But this is not all; his infernal rage is not to be so easily appeased; he has succeeded in procuring the best set of examiners in philosophy for the next year, himself becoming a checking examiner (so much the better for merciless slaughter.) He has mock outside but sulphurous fire within, we hope he would change it for Heavenly Fire. In addition to his own work, he has to keep the seal of the university; and his time is so short that he cannot perform either of his work with neatness. It is better his pupils were not his; for he has hardly time enough to take sufficient care for them; and no time to dictate useful notes to assist their memory and understanding. He has assumed that his pupils are wise enough and need no help (in the form of notes) from their professor, wiser even than the students of other Colleges who need copious notes. But why is he not wise enough to think that if they really were such they would not attend his lectures? Any other man would be better for the place. The better the sooner he is removed."

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The naval manœuvres are said to have cost nearly £100,000, and the *Army and Navy Gazette* tersely sums up the lessons which they ought to have taught the country as follows:—"The navy is totally inefficient. This is equally true of the *personnel* as of the *materiel*, only that while the *personnel* is inefficient because it is inadequate, the *materiel* is inefficient because it is a fraud. Armour-clads are unarmoured, cruisers are without speed, guns are non-existent, machinery is too weak, and so on. And why is this?—There can be only one answer. Our naval administration is like the *materiel*, only more so—a fraud of the worst description. If a better result is to be attained, the first move should be in the direction of more professional power at the helm. It is because the civilian and ignorant element at the Admiralty swamps the naval element that the navy is now anything but what it should be. Not but what professional men, if they stay at Whitehall long enough, are just as likely to become ignorant and get into as shallow a rut as the civilians. But they should not be allowed to stay there; the curse of the system is the *permanent* official, whether he has or has not worn a uniform at some time in his life. If the Socialist programme contained a clause wiping out the *permanent* officials in the system of Britain's administration, naval men would become Socialists *en masse*. For they know that here not one of the shortcomings under which the navy suffers but is due directly or indirectly, to this permanence which tells a man he has got a billet for life, and that matters, good or bad, will at least out his time, or until he can retire on a pension which would more than build an armour-clad.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1883 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Committee, presided over by Lord Harris, which was appointed to inquire into the existing organisation of the Royal Artillery and whether any changes were desirable, have issued their report, which states that the committee were convinced by the evidence that service in garrison batteries is far less popular than that in horse and field batteries, and the Committee consider that some change is required in the organisation of the Royal Artillery in order to raise the position and increase the attractions of the garrison artillery. The Committee for this purpose make a number of recommendations, the chief of which are that the mobilisation scheme having laid down that Portsmouth, Plymouth, and the Thames defences are the great centres of home defence by the Royal Artillery, the organisation of the garrison artillery should adapt itself to this arrangement, and that in lieu of the present territorial system the garrison artillery should therefore be organised in three groups, corresponding in name and *status* to the above three centres of defence. Each group should have attached to it a certain number of defined colonial stations, the garrison artillery for which it should supply; each should also find its share of batteries for service in India. Extra pay should be given to officers of garrison artillery while serving in that branch. All the members of the Committee, except Colonel R. Harrison, agreed to the above recommendations. The Committee were equally divided with regard to Sir Archibald Alison's proposal—namely, that cadets joining the Artillery should elect at the end of the second year whether they will go into the field or garrison artillery; and, to encourage them to join the garrison artillery, armament pay to be given to that branch, and certain appointments, including those to mountain batteries, to be reserved to it. Every officer who is posted to the garrison artillery to serve for the first two years in the field artillery, and, conversely, everyone posted to field artillery to serve for the first two years with garrison artillery. As a rule, after an officer has been once posted to a branch, he will remain in it during his service as a regimental officer, but great freedom of exchange should be allowed. The mounted and dismounted branches to have separate lists for promotion. But on exchange, or transfer, each officer to take his place in the list to which he goes according to the date of the commission of his rank, as is the case now in exchange between different battalions of the same regiment of infantry.

REPORT OF THE SMALL ARMS COMMITTEE.

An interesting report on the proceedings of the Small Arms Committee has been written by the Vice-president, Colonel Slade.

It may be regarded as an official report on the history of magazine and small-bore rifles, and a statement of the present attitude and intentions of the War Office with regard to those weapons. The following passage in the report may be taken as the deliberate official opinion of the technical advisers of the War Office :—"It may be taken for granted that the single breech-loader will soon be as obsolete a weapon for military purposes as the muzzle-loader." How necessary it is that no delay should occur in the issue of repeating rifles to the British army is proved by the almost universal adoption by Continental Powers, of such a weapon. All the Continental Powers, in Russia alone excepted, have either already adopted a magazine rifle or are taking steps to procure one.

The question of the advisability of adopting a magazine-rifle for the British army has been under consideration since 1877. During the various trials that were made the small-bore question was constantly presenting itself, and at last the Committee became convinced that a small was superior for military purposes to a large bore. Its advantages are reduction in size and weight of cartridges—115 rounds of the new ammunition weigh no more than 70 of the Martini-Henry; increased accuracy and penetration practical absence of recoil; higher muzzle velocity, giving a lower trajectory (using a fixed sight, a man can be struck up to 470 yards); saving in transport of ammunition—a greater number of cartridges can be carried in the magazine of the rifle without increasing the weight of the former.

Having decided in favour of a small bore, the Committee carried out various experiments with a view to deciding on the exact calibre, rifling, breech action magazine most suitable for military purposes. In short, they determined to build up an arm which should combine all the best points of various systems with such alterations and improvements as experience suggested. The result was a rifle with a 0·303 in calibre, the Metford system of rifling with seven grooves and one turn in ten inches, a detachable magazine on the American Lee system, secured from loss by a steel chain, and "an extreme range aperture" back-sight and dial fore-sight, giving elevation up to 2,800 yards, a weight of 9 lbs. 2½ oz., and a magazine capacity for eight cartridges. While reducing the bore, the Committee likewise decided to shorten the bayonet—sword-bayonet—to 12 in., experiments and combats between men with bayonets of various lengths and shapes having established the superiority of a short over a long side-arm. In September 1887 six rifles were made by hand for trial; and in January 1888 a pattern rifle and side-arm were finally approved by the Committee, and submitted for a practical test by the army and navy. The number of arms manufactured is 350 rifles and fifty carbines.

THE GERMAN EXPEDITION TO EMIN PASHA.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Prince William of Wurtemburg, and various influential circles in West Germany, especially in Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, it is announced in Berlin, have promised to cooperate in the enterprise for the relief of Emin Pasha. The *National Zeitung* declares that there is no question of founding a German Commercial African Lakes Company, and that the project is purely humanitarian. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* remarks that, apart from the fact that the founding of such a company was, in a private circular, alleged to be one of the main objects of the committee, the idea of a purely humanitarian enterprise is absolutely repudiated, even by papers otherwise extremely friendly to German colonisation. The Hamburger correspondent, for instance, reminds its readers that Emin Pasha has emphatically refused all offers of rescue, and will accept only arms, ammunition, and clothing, and that, therefore the expedition advocated by the *National Zeitung* is purposeless. Cardinal Lavigerie's plan for the abolition of the slave-trade meets, in Germany, with no sympathy, being regarded as altogether fantastic. Herr Krupp, of Essen, the great cannon-maker, has contributed 5,000 marks to the fund which is now being energetically raised ostensibly for the relief of Emin Pasha. It is gravely suspected that the real object of this German expedition to Equatorial Africa is other than the mere desire to carry assistance to Dr. Schnitzer. The prevailing idea at Berlin, according to the *Times'* correspondent, seems to be that, in setting out to reach the region of Emin Pasha, Mr. Stanley was also animated with the secret resolve, if not provided with a secret commission, to make territorial acquisitions in the interest of England and therefore the Germans think it high time to emulate his fancied aim by seeing whether they cannot also extend their already vast sphere of interest, as it is called, in the Equatorial districts of the Dark Continent. In any case, there is a certain mystery about the Emin Pasha relief expedition which ought to make its doings the object of sharp and vigilant scrutiny, but meanwhile it has to contend against considerable opposition on the part of those here who desire more light on the proposed enterprise, but can get none.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

The Euphrates, Capt. Paget, left Portsmouth on the 5th inst. for Bombay. She embarked a few individual passengers and the following officers :—Capt. King Hall, 2nd Munster Fus.; Rev. Bickerstaffe Drew, chaplain; Lieut. Barton, 1st Yorkshire L.I.; Lieut. Arnold, 18th Hussars; Lieut. Travers, 1st Devonshire; Lieut. Kreyer, Bombay Staff Corps; Capt. Duke, 2nd Munster Fus.; Lieut. L'Estrange, 2nd Leinster; Lieut. Oldfield, 1st Munster Fus.; Surg.-Major Lyons and Surgeons Porter, Aldridge, Hassard, Wright, Innis, Eckersby, and Russel, Medical Staff; Surg. Prasad, Bengal Medical Service; and Vet.-Surgeons Crow and Hagger. On arrival at Queenstown to-day the Euphrates will embark for India miscellaneous drafts to the number of 1,134 non-commissioned officers and men, 22 women, 36 children, and the following individual officers :—Maj. Evans, and Lieuts. Ford and Cadogan, Welsh Fus.; Capt. Hancock, 2nd Derbyshire; Capt. Farrer and 2nd Lieuts. Blois-Johnson and Vallings, 2nd Liverpool; Lieuts. Taylor, King, and Bevington, 2nd West Surrey; 2nd Lieuts. Westmacott and Windsor, 1st Worcester; Lieuts. Symth and Hill, 2nd Warwick; Capt. Hyslop, 2nd Leicester; Second Lieut. Moore, 2nd West York; Lieut. Reade, 1st East Lancashire; Lieuts. Parker and Canning, South Wales Borderers; Maj. Edge, 1st Cheshire; Lieut. Fitz Clarence, 1st Royal Fus.; Lieuts. Parvin and Rose, Highland L.I.; Lieut. Plunkett, 2nd Manchester; Surg.-Major Robinson, and Surgeons Macdonald, Shire, and Thompson, and Vet.-Surg. Smith.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

A General Order has just been issued, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, notifying the results of the recent competitive examination for admission to the Staff College. The successful candidates who have attained the qualifying standard are as follows in order of merit :—Capt. E. De Brath, Bengal Staff Corps, 3244 marks; Capt. A. W. Ranken, 2nd Scottish Rifles, 3184 marks; Capt. C. J. Pyne, 2nd Dorset Regt., 3156 marks; Capt. E. St. C. Pemberton, R. E., 3115 marks; Capt. H. Chance. R.A., 3084; Capt. N. B. Inglefield, R. A., 2943 marks; Capt. W. G. B. Western, 2nd Royal West Kent, 2908 marks; Capt. W. E. Fairholme, R.A., 2842 marks; Capt. V. Semini, 1st Leicester, 2841 marks; Capt. A. D. Addison, R.A. 2780 marks; Lieut. H. H. Wigram, 2nd Scots Guards, 2778 marks; Capt. E. J. Granet, R. A., 2765 marks; Capt. J. S. B. Hornby, 3rd Rifle Brig., 2740 marks; Lieut. A. W. G. L. Cole, 1st Royal Welsh Fus., 2708 marks; Capt. J. H. Poett, 1st Dorset, 2681 marks; Lieut. C. C. Monro, 1st Royal West Surrey, 2655 marks; Capt. H. W. D. Denne, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 2654 marks; Capt. F. Trench, R.A., 2648 marks; Lieut. A. Crawford, R.A., 2638 marks; Bt. Lt. Col. F. Ventris, 2nd Battalion Essex, 2602 marks; Lieut. O. H. Pedley; 2nd Border Regt., 2587 marks; Capt. J. C. Young, 1st Royal Sussex, 2549 marks; Lieut. J. S. E. Weston, Bengal Staff Corps, 2543 marks; Lieut. N. D. Macdonald, 2nd Wiltshire, 2533 marks; Capt. R. M. Greenfield, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fus., 2533 marks; Lieut. W. E. Lascelles, 4th Rifle Brig., 2496 marks; Lieut. H. D. Lawrence, 1st East Surrey, 2489 marks; Capt. A. R. Stuart, R.A., 2477 marks; Capt. H. E. F. Goold-Adams, R.A., 2385 marks, ; Capt. R. G. Broadwood, 12th Lancers, 2383 marks; Lieut. W. H. Sitwell, 1st Northumberland Fus. 2362 marks; Capt. J. M. E. J. Gawne, 1st Royal Lancaster Reg., 2345 marks; Capt. A. T. P. Hudson, 1st Manchester, 2333 marks; Maj. M. C. B. F. Walker, 1st King's Royal Rifles, 2321 marks; Capt. F. J. Brown, 2nd Essex, 2317 marks; Capt. F. W. Reader, 1st Leicestershire, 2288 marks; Capt. the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, 1st Royal Scots Fus., 2283 marks; Capt. V. J. Garland, 1st Leinster, 2252 marks; Capt. A. C. King, 14th Hussars, 2229 marks; Lieut. A. H. Barthorp, 1st Northamptonshire, 2219 marks; Capt. G. H. Symonds, 2nd Royal Irish Regt., 2205 marks; Capt. J. P. Gethin, 1st Manchester, 2170 marks; Capt. V. J. Dawson, 2nd Coldstream Guards, 2152 marks; Capt. G. H. M'Laughlin, R. A., 2132 marks; Capt. O'D. C. Grattan, 1st Liverpool, 2127 marks; Capt. E. B. Herbert, 17th Lancers, 2072 marks; Lieut. R. de H. Burton, 2nd Middlesex, 2058 marks; Maj. C. J. Butler-Kearney, 2nd Royal Munster Fus., 2044 marks; Lieut. F. E. Lawrence, 2nd Rifle Brig., 1995 marks; Capt. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, 1st Oxfordshire L. I., 1989 marks; Capt. A. W. D. Maclean, 2nd Connaught Rangers, 1847 marks; and Capt. P. S. Druitt, 1st Royal Munster Fus., 1695 marks. Sixteen candidates failed to pass.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain T P Nailer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s s Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, arrived in port yesterday from the coast ports with a general cargo and 314 passengers on deck.

The B I S N steamer Loodiana, 2,149 tons, Captain W Britten, sailed for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein yesterday, with a general cargo and salt.

The British ship J Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain H Corcker, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a cargo of sugar and three deck passengers from Mauritius, which she left on the 30th August last.

The s.s. Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain G. W. Davis, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening, from Middlesbrough, laden with iron and 499 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Captain.

The s.s. Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J. B. Rose, from Cardiff, arrived in port on Sunday last, laden with a cargo of 3,436 tons coals for the G. I. P. Ry. The vessel is consigned to Captain.

The P and O steamer Lombardy, 1,570 tons Captain C F Preston, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong, with extra mails, a general cargo, and two deck passengers for Singapore.

The B. I. S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J. B. Pearson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi and the coast ports, with a general cargo and the following cabin, and 230 deck, passengers :—Major MacCarthy, Mr McQuilen, Mr Fairrow, and three natives.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	G. Laird	A	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Europa	1492	L. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ M. Branch	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
„ Merton Hall	2346	J. Hughes	M	Edward Bates.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Kashgar	1555	F. Speck	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Surat	1676	Speck	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Taif	878	H. Schumacker.	3	Hajee Kassum.
„ Lombardy	1574	Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
„ D. Balduino	3000	G. Dodero	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London, Aug. 30.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Cardiff, Aug. 26.
24	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi, Sept. 21.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Catch Mandvie.
	John Davie (ship)	Corcker	Mauritius, Aug. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Lombardy (s)	Preston	China.
	Lawada (s)	Nailer	Calcutta.
	Loodiana (s)	Britton	Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

The barque Koerata Rooirin, for Tuticorin, cleared yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Asama, for Marseilles.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi.
„ Hindoo, for Catch Mandvie.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

23 European s ..... Mandeno ..Muscat, Sept. 4.
Arratoon Apcar s ...Olivett .....Hongkong, Sept. 5.
Asia, ship ..... Hilton .....New York, May 27.
C. Merchant, ship...Abdool .....Muscat, Aug. 16.
Concordia, barque..Carton .....Reunion, Aug. 23.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 20.—Steamer Nevasa.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

22 Clan Macgregor s ...

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*
61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

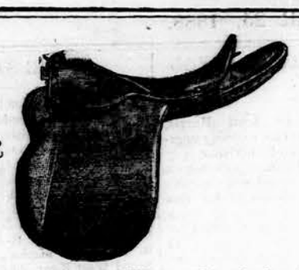
Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

SADDLES FOR  DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,

BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

JOONAS TYEB & Co.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

HABIT SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

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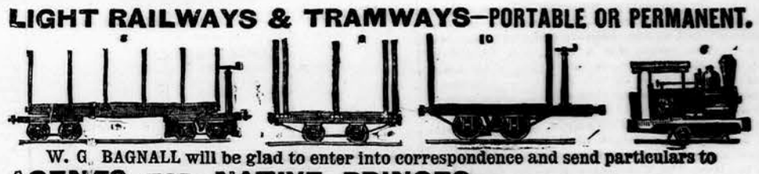
11. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

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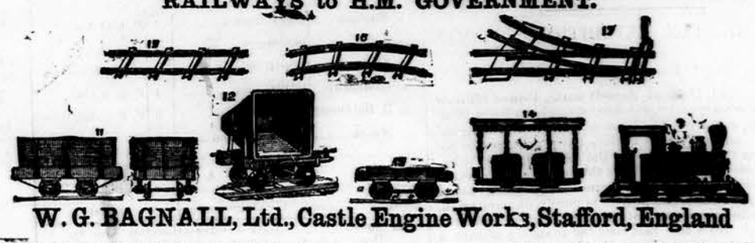

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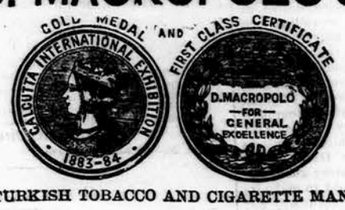
The "Standard" List of Light Railways, Locomotives, and Turn Tables, price 10s. 6d.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...	...per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught	...	... „ „ „	4 0
Finos Lady.	...	... „ „ „	3 0
Alpha	...	... „ „ „	2 8
Prince Boris	...	... „ „ „	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...	...per box of 100 Rs.	8 8
Carolina	...	... „ „ „ „	6 8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds.	...	...per box of 50 Rs.	15 0
Regal del Principe...	...	... „ „ „ 25 „	6 0
Regal dela Reina	...	... „ „ „ 25 „	5 0
Trabucos	...	... „ „ „ 25 „	3 0
Caliope	...	... „ „ „ 50 „	5 8
Semirami	...	... „ „ „ 100 „	10 0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	8
Do.	„ 2 „ „	4	0
Do.	„ 3 „ „	3	8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight"	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	3	8
Do	„ 2 „ 100 „	3	0

Please send for General Price List to

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MEADOWS STREET.	GOVERNMENT PLACE.	PRINCE'S STREET.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

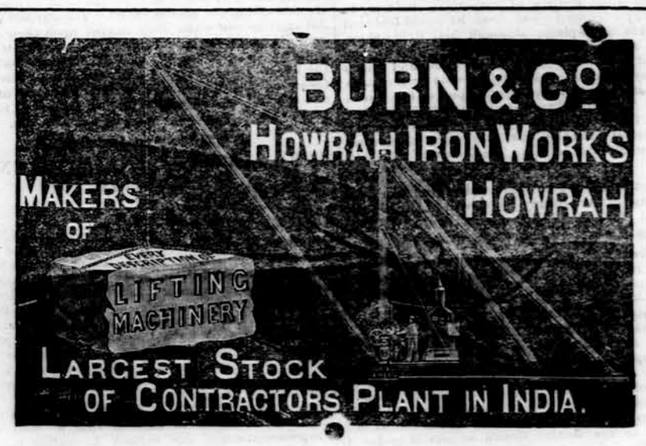
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.



A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

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FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers. BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

Manufacturers of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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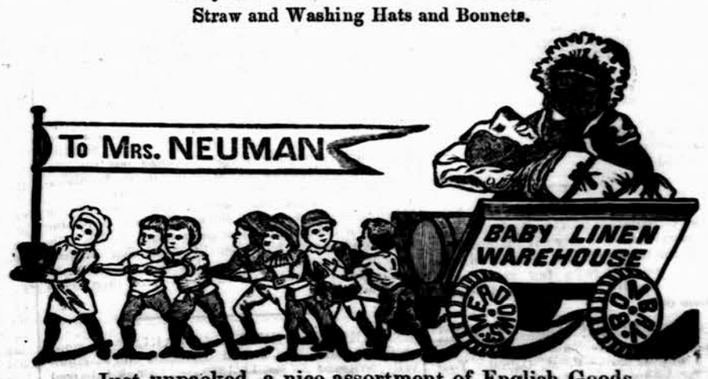
From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

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SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark

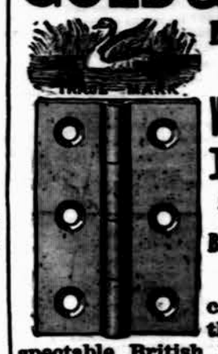
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

Messrs. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

GOLD & CO.'S WROUGHT IRON HINGES.



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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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PASTA MACK

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